

Psychological Abstracts

VOLUME 17 • NUMBER 6 • JUNE 1943

EDITOR
WALTER S. HUNTER
(Brown University)

ASSISTANT EDITOR
H. L. ANSBACHER
(Brown University)

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF

F. C. BARTLETT *Cambridge University*
R. KURODA *Keijo Imperial University*
R. NIHARD *University of Liège*
V. OSIPOV *Leningrad*
H. PIÉRON *Sorbonne*
M. PONZO *University of Rome*
P. RANSCHBURG *University of Budapest*
M. L. REYMERT *Mooseheart, Illinois*
L. S. TSAI *University of Nanking, Chengtu*

~
Editorial Office: BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE,
RHODE ISLAND; *Business Offices:* PRINCE AND LEMON
STREETS, LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTH-
WESTERN UNIVERSITY, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS. Send
changes of address to: Psychological Abstracts,
Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

CONTENTS

General (including Statistics)	1769-1798
Nervous System	1799-1836
Receptive and Perceptual Processes	1837-1891
Learning, Conditioning, Intelligence (including Attention, Thought)	1892-1916
Motor and Glandular Responses (including Emotion, Sleep)	1917-1950
Psychoanalysis, Dreams, Hypnosis	1951-1965
Functional Disorders	1966-2035
Personality and Character	2036-2048
General Social Processes (including Esthetics)	2049-2093
Crime and Delinquency	2094-2116
Industrial and Personnel Problems	2117-2152
Educational Psychology (including Vocational Guidance)	2153-2206
Mental Tests	2207-2209
Childhood and Adolescence	2210-2229

SUBSCRIPTION \$ 7 . 0 0 A YEAR FOREIGN \$ 7 . 2 5

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, WITH TWO ISSUES DURING DECEMBER, AT PRINCE AND LEMON STREETS, LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA

BY THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

Entered as second-class matter July 12, 1937, at the post-office at Lancaster, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879

AUTHOR INDEX

- Ades, H. W., 1799, 1823
Akalaitis, A. J., 1800, 1966
Aldrich, G. L., 2170
Alexander, A. B., 1837
Allardy, R., 1967
Allers, R., 1917
Anastasiopoulos, G., 1968
Anderson, E. W., 2095
Anderson, R. N., 2153
Andrews, R. C., 1892
[Anon.], 2094, 2117, 2118
Appel, K. E., 2028
Apple, C., 1838
Arensberg, C. M., 2119
Armenian, S., 2154
Atkinson, T. G., 1839
Auersteglio, A., 1969
Averill, L. A., 2049

Babkova, A. A., 1840
Backhouse, T. M., 2095
Baer, A., 1945
Baganz, C. N., 2096
Bagchi, B. K., 2105
Bales, F., 1970
Banks, J., 1769
Barnache, C. H., 1841
Barnes, M. W., 2155
Barrera, S. E., 1801
Barley, S. H., 1918
Baumgarten-Tramer, F., 2050
Bavels, A., 2051
Belby, J., 2097
Belcher, K. L., 2215
Beltran, J. R., 1951
Bennett, E. A., 2095
Bergler, E., 1952, 2098
Best, C. H., 1883
Bikov, K. M., 1802
Billig, O., 2036
Blair, D., 1971
Blair, G. M., 2207
Bloomberg, W., 2105
Bogardus, E. S., 2052
Bogoslavsky, A. J., 1842
Bolton, B., 1868
Bondy, R. E., 1972
Booglin, I. A., 1919
Borlengon, D., 2156
Boe, G., 2157
Boe, N. K., 1920
Boe, S. K., 1920
Boynton, P. L., 2158
Bratton, T., 1973
Braceand, F. J., 1983
Bracken, H. v., 2210
Brancie, R., 2099
Braun, R., 1945
Bray, D., 2020
Bredmose, G. V., 1974
Brenner, C., 1825
Brewer, J. M., 2159
Brickner, R. M., 2053, 2054
Bridgman, C. S., 1843
Brill, A. A., 1953
Brody, M. W., 1975
Brogden, W. J., 1898, 1911
Bronstein, I. P., 1838
Brown, F. W., 1976
Brown, M., 2015
Brownstein, S. P., 1803
Brunner, H., 1804
Brussell, J. A., 1977
Burford, G. E., 1921
Bürger-Prins, H., 2211
Burr, H. S., 1805
Burt, C., 2160
Buxton, C. E., 1893
Bychowaki, G., 1978
Byrnes, V. A., 1844

Cain, T. I., 2161
Canady, H. G., 2055
Capelli, J. F., 1954
Caravado, B., 1979
Carmaco, C. E., 1980
Cardall, A. J., 2162
Carmichael, B., 1955
Carneiro Leão, A., 2056
Caso, A., 2057
Cason, H., 1981
Cawthorne, T. E., 1922
Chang, C. Y., 2163
Chapple, E. D., 1982, 2120
Chester, L., 2121
Clerf, L. H., 1983
Clum, H. C., 1845
Cobb, S., 1984, 2021
Cofer, C. N., 1894, 1996
Conant, M. M., 2164
Congdon, N. A., 2174
Connor, G. J., 1806
Coutu, W., 2100
Cowen, P. A., 2165
Curran, D., 1985
Curtis, J. F., 1986
Cusler, M. T., 2058

Dallenbach, J. W., 1846
Dallenbach, K. M., 1846
Darrow, C. W., 1808
Davidson, G. M., 1923, 2059
Davis, H., 1809, 1813
Davis, H. L., 2166
Davis, L., 2034
Davis, P. A., 1810
Davis, R. C., 1770
de Givis, M. L., 2058
Devereux, G., 2101
Devlin, W. J., 1924
Dexter, E. S., 1925, 2167
D'Heucqueville, G., 1987
Diethelm, O., 1811
Dill, D. B., 1935
Diller, T., 2037
Dillingen, C. M., 2168
Dimmick, F. L., 1774
Doig, D., 2212
Douglass, L. C., 1812
Drocker, J. C., 2121
Dyk, P. v., 2224
Dynes, J. B., 1814, 1815

Eames, T. H., 1847
Earl, C. J. C., 2208
East, N. W., 2095
Ectora, L., 1807
Edmiston, R. W., 2169
English, O. S., 2029
Enzer, N., 1835, 1945
Erikson, E. H., 2060
Esher, F. J. S., 2122, 2208
Ester, W. K., 1895

Factory Doctor, 2123
Fay, P. J., 2038
Federn, P., 1956
Feldman, S., 1988
Ferreira, A., 1848
Festinger, L., 1926
Fetterman, J. L., 2102
Finesinger, J. E., 2021
Finley, K. H., 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1834
Flisher, R. A., 1772, 1773, 1774
Fitzgerald, G., 1922, 1927
Flemming, C. W., 2170
Flicker, D. J., 1989
Foley, J. P., Jr., 1896
Font, M. McK., 2124
Fontes, V., 1948
Forster, F. M., 1817, 1819
Fosdick, H. E., 2039

Fowler, E. P., 1849
Fox, J. C., Jr., 1850
Fox, S. L., 1851
Foxe, A. N., 2103
Fransen, R., 2061
Fredenburgh, F. A., 2171
Freedman, H. L., 1990
Freeman, F. S., 2125
Freestone, N. W., 1991
Fry, G. A., 1852
Fulton, J. F., 1775, 2126

Gagnebin, S., 1776
Galambos, R., 1818
Gallagher, C. D., 1853
Gallagher, J. R., 1853
Gallagher, R. A., 2104
Ganike, E. A., 1897
Gantt, W. H., 1898
Garabedian, D., 1854
Garrett, A., 2062
George, Brother, 2172
Gerard, R. W., 1775
German, W. J., 1806
Gerstmann, J., 1992
Ghiselli, E. E., 2127
Ghose, K. D., 2213
Ghose, R., 1920
Gibbs, E. L., 1820
Gibbs, F. A., 1777, 1817, 1819, 1820, 2105
Gildea, M. C. L., 1993
Gillinson, H., 2063
Gingerich, C. N., 2169
Girden, E., 1899
Glick, P. C., 2064
Goiteln, P. L., 2106
Goldfrank, E. S., 2065
Goldstein, K., 1994
Gonzales Ulloa, M., 1928
Gorsuch, J. H., 2107
Grant, D. A., 1900, 1901
Gray, C. W., 1855
Grigg, A. E., 1995
Grinker, R. R., 1822
Grotjahn, M., 1996
Gundlach, R. H., 2066
Guttman, E., 1856, 1997

Hallpike, C. S., 1922, 1927
Ham, G. C., 1929
Hamill, R. C., 1998
Hansen-Pruss, O. C., 1930
Harding, M. S., 1857
Harris, H. L., 2032, 2033
Harrison, F. M., 1999
Harrower-Erickson, M. R., 2000
Hartson, L. D., 2173
Harty, J. E., 1820
Harvey, R. A., 1858
Hathaway, S. R., 2040
Hayward, E. P., 1957
Hellman, J. D., 2174
Heinsius, E., 1859
Henry, N. B., 2175
Henshaw, E. M., 2214
Herbolsheimer, A. J., 2128
Herren, R. V., 1966
Herrmann, M., 2176
Hertzman, M., 2041
Hill, T. R., 2001
Hines, M., 1931
Hirsch, M. J., 1860
Hitch, K. S., 2002
Hoag, J. E., 1907
Hoefler, F. A., 1827
Hoff, H. E., 1830
Hohman, L. B., 2003
Holmes, J. B., 2067
Hooten, E., 1778

Hope, J. M., 1831
Hoppock, K., 2129, 2175
Howarth, H. E., 2214
Hrdlicka, A., 2068
Hubble, D., 2042
Huber, M., 2004
Hughson, W., 1861
Humber, W. J., 2177
Humm, D. G., 1779, 2130
Hunt, W. A., 2032, 2033
Hunter, E. C., 2178
Hunter, W. S., 1892
Hutchinson, E. D., 2179

Jackson, E., 1862
Jacoby, J., 2215
Janis, M. G., 1894
Janvier, C., 2108
Jasper, H., 1821
Jenkins, R. L., 2109
Johnson, H. G., 2180
Johnson, H. M., 1780, 1781
Johnson, H. W., II, 2173
Johnson, T. E., 2005
Jones, M., 2006
Jordan, E. P., 1782
Joseph, A., 2069

Kalabukhov, N. I., 1932
Kalinowsky, L., 1801
Kamman, J. F., 2207
Kantor, J. R., 1933
Karpman, B., 2007
Keeler, C. E., 1934
Kennard, M. A., 1824
Kennedy, F., 1783, 2070
Kerr, W. A., 2131, 2132
Kirkpatrick, F. H., 2133
Kisker, G. W., 2071
Klempner, W. W., 1850
Knehr, C. A., 1935
Knickerbocker, I., 2134
Knower, F. H., 2072
Knox, R. M., 2135
Koch, H. C., 2181
Koehler, O., 1902, 1903, 1904
Kraft, M. R., 2073
Krause, S. H., 2007
Kramer, A. H., 2043
Kris, E., 2074
Kubie, L. S., 1958
Kuhlmann, F., 1784
Kuhn, H. S., 1863
Kühne, K., 2216
Kunst, M. S., 2202

Lancaster, W. B., 1936
Langer, W. C., 1785
Lanier, L. H., 1864
Lashley, K. S., 1798
Lavin Padron, A., 1865
Lehrman, S. R., 2008
Leigh, A. D., 1866
Leighton, A. H., 1786
Leshin, N., 1867
Leuba, C., 2075
Levy, N. A., 1822
Levy, S., 2218
Lewin, K., 2076, 2077
Lewinski, R. J., 2209
Lewis, A., 2009
Lewis, R. H., 2052
Lewy, A., 1867
Lewy, F. H., 1787
Lindemann, E., 1982
Lindner, R. M., 2010, 2044
Link, H. C., 2136
Lion, E. G., 2217
Lipton, S., 2011
Livingston, P. C., 1868
Loch, W. E., 1869
Loeb, E. M., 2101

López de Medina, A. M., 2182
Löwi, M., 1905
Lucklesh, M., 1870
Luloff, N., 2175
Lurie, L. A., 2218
Lurie, M. H., 1871
Lurie, O. B., 2218

Maddy, N. R., 2219
Malamud, W., 1831
Mallinson, W. P., 1985
Malmquist, K. G., 1788
Mandelbaum, D. G., 2220
Manson, M. E., 2173
Marcuse, F. L., 1937
Margolin, S., 1958
Marlowe, R. H., 1872
Marquis, D. P., 2221
Marsh, C. J., 2045
Marshall, M. E., 1873
Marshall, J., 1874
Marshall, M. V., 2183
Marshall, W. H., 1823
Masaveu, J., 2110
Maslow, A. H., 1938
Masserman, J. H., 2012
May, M. A., 2046, 2184
Mayer-Gross, W., 1856
McClelland, D. C., 1906
McCollom, I. N., 2185
McCollum, W. S., 1824
McGee, W., 2186
McGregor, D., 2119, 2134
McKinley, J. C., 2040
McLane, A. S., 1907
Merritt, H. H., 1825
Metzler, C. C., 1826
Metzler, F. A., 1826
Meunier, P., 1854
Meyer, A., 1789
Middleton, W. C., 2038
Millic, P., 2013
Milner, M., 2187
Mira, E., 2014
Mitchell, C., 2078
Mitchell, J. C., 2188
Mitra, S. C., 1959
Moffie, D. J., 2186
Mooney, R. L., 2189
Moore, A. U., 1937
Moore, J. E., 2079
Morgan, R., 1939, 1946
Moss, F. K., 1870
Mueller, W., 1875
Murphy, L. B., 2222
Musser, W., 2146
Myers, C. S., 2137

Narian, R., 1790
Neufeld, W., 1935
Newhart, H., 1876
Noon, J. A., 2080
Northway, M. L., 2223
Nunberg, H., 1960
Nysen, R., 2224

Oehlschlegel, L., 1961
Ombredane, A., 2081
O'Neill, C., 2217
Orgaz, R. A., 2082

Pacella, B. L., 1801, 1803, 2109
Pal, G., 1791
Pan, R. M. du, 1940
Pappenheimer, A. M., 1941
Parsons, T., 2083
Paikind, H. A., 2015
Paterson, A., 2016
Paterson, D. G., 2138
Paterson, C. H. (Peter-son, C. H.), 2225, 2226
Patterson, R. M., 2111
Peddie, W., 1877

Perlin, C. T., 1908
Perlson, J., 2017
Peters, R., 2047
Peterson, C. J. M., 1974
Peterson, B. H., 2190
Pintner, R., 1909
Plotrowski, J. A., 2191
Pitt, F. H. G., 2139
Platt, A. W., 2192
Podestà, A. V., 2084
Politz, A., 2061
Pollock, L. J., 1942
Pool, J. L., 1827
Prager, R. E., 2217
Pratt, C. C., 1792
Price, G. E., 1793
Prothro, E. T., 1910

Ramirez, F., 2140
Ramirez Moreno, S., 1794, 2018
Raven, J. C., 2208
Redl, F., 2085, 2193
Reimann, S. P., 1939, 1946
Richter, C. P., 1828, 1829, 1943, 1950
Risteen, W. A., 1966
Robertson, A. H., 2086
Robles, O., 1795
Roche, P. Q., 2112
Roessler, R. L., 1911
Rose, A. S., 1816
Rosenberg, R., 2019
Rosenman, E., 1817
Rosenthal, F. M., 2218
Rosenzweig, S., 2020
Rowell, M. M., 1894
Rubin, H. J., 2141
Rubin, M. A., 1830, 1831, 1832
Ruch, F. L., 2087
Ruesch, J., 2021

Sallak, V. J., 2194
Saltmarsh, H. F., 1962
Sapirstein, M. R., 1833
Saupé, M. W., 2195
Scarborough, H. E., 2022
Scarsbrick, R., 2006
Scatcha, A., 2228
Schreiber, J., 2027
Schuler, N., 1878
Schwab, R. S., 1944
Sears, R. R., 1963
Seldman, J. M., 2142
Seller, H. E., 1874
Selinsky, H., 1836
Selling, L. S., 2023, 2085, 2143
Selover, R. B., 2196, 2197
Semrad, E. V., 1834
Serota, H. M., 1822
Shaffer, R. H., 2129
Shalloo, J. P., 2113
Shastin, N. R., 1912
Shepard, C. F., 1879, 1880
Shores, L., 2198
Shrimail, K. L., 2229
Sillman, L. R., 2089
Simons, D. J., 1811
Simonson, E., 1835, 1945
Simpson, G. E., 2090
Sloane, A. E., 1853
Smith, K. U., 1843
Smith, L., 2048
Smith, P. K., 1830
Smith, W., 1881, 1882
Snyder, J. F., 2093
Solandt, D. Y., 1883
Solano, S., 2114
Solomon, A. P., 2024
Solomon, H. C., 1816
Solomon, P., 2032
Sommer, C. S., 2025
Soni, R. L., 1796

Stevenson, G. S., 2026
Stillwell, L. E., 2027
Stinchfield-Hawk, S., 2230
Stoddard, G. D., 1913
Stoddill, E. L., 1999
Stonborough, T. H. W., 2144
Stoll, M. B., 2200
Stover, E. M., 2201
Strauss, H., 1836
Strecker, E. A., 2028
Summers, R. D., 1939, 1946
Sylvester, E., 2202
Symonds, P. M., 2203
Szekely, L., 1914

Talbot, S. A., 1823
Thompson, E., 1861
Thompson, A. L., 1947
Thorndike, E. L., 2204
Thorner, M. W., 2126
Thune, L. E., 1915
Tice, J. W., 2145
Tiffin, J., 2146
Tillisch, J. H., 2147
Tinker, M. A., 2138, 2148
Traquair, H. M., 1884
Travers, R. M. W., 2091, 2092
Traxler, A. E., 2149
Turner, E., 1832

Uchón, D. M., 1964
Ullo, J. A., 2150
Ullmann, C. A., 2115
Underwood, B. J., 1915

VanWagenen, W. P., 1966
Vaughn, W. T., 1948
Verhoeff, F. H., 1885
Victoria, M., 1916
Volokhov, A. A., 1886
Vorhaus, P. G., 2073

Wadsworth, G. W., Jr., 2130
Walker, J. P. S., 1887
Wallace, W. McL., 1809
Walsh, M. N., 2147
Walther, C., 2205
Weaver, G. G., 2175
Wechsler, I. S., 1833
Weinberg, J., 2025
Weiss, E., 2029
Weiss, E. J., 2008
Weiss, H. F., 1797
Wells, F. A., 2151
Wenger, M. A., 1949
Whelan, F. G., 1950
Whitehorn, J. C., 2030
Wilke, W. H., 2093
Wilke, E. C., Jr., 1863
Wilson, R. P., 2116
Witberger, P. B., 1888
Winkler, A. W., 1830
Wittels, F., 2031
Wittman, M., 2152
Wittson, C. L., 2032, 2033
Witty, P., 2206
Wolberg, L. R., 1965
Wolf, D., 1889
Wolpert, H. R., 1977
Woodruff, B. G., 1829
Woolwine, R. D., 2158
Wright, W. D., 1890

Yacorrinsky, G. K., 2034
Yerkes, R. M., 1798
Young, K., 2064, 2087

Zhielin, S. G., 2035
Zolina, Z. M., 1891

Psychological Abstracts

VOLUME 17

NUMBER 6

JUNE 1943

GENERAL

(incl. Statistics)

1769. Banks, J. Description of a model for the teaching of the nervous pathways of the human brain and the spinal cord. *J. tech. Meth.*, 1941, 21, 55-57.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 8998.
1770. Davis, R. C. The design and testing of multiple amplifiers for action potential recording. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 270-274.—The need to attain independence of circuits when more than one amplifier or recording device is employed in electrical recordings is emphasized. The advantages and disadvantages of using single sided amplifiers for bioelectric recordings are indicated.—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).
1771. Dimmick, F. L. Clarence Errol Ferree: 1877-1942. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 137-140.—A summary of Ferree's major contributions to the study of vision.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).
1772. Fisher, R. A. The theory of confounding in factorial experiments in relation to the theory of groups. *Ann. Eugen., Camb.*, 1942, 11, 341-353.—This article provides: a further extension of the problem of block design to groups of the order of 2^n where the major purpose is to maximize interaction between primary factors, a discussion of the relation between number of factors and size of blocks, and a treatment of cases where each factor occurs at more than two levels.—L. S. Kogan (Rochester).
1773. Fisher, R. A. Some combinatorial theorems and enumerations connected with the numbers of diagonal types of a Latin square. *Ann. Eugen., Camb.*, 1942, 11, 395-401.—L. S. Kogan (Rochester).
1774. Fisher, R. A. Completely orthogonal 9×9 squares. A correction. *Ann. Eugen., Camb.*, 1942, 11, 402.—L. S. Kogan (Rochester).
1775. Fulton, J. F., & Gerard, R. W. J. G. Dusser de Barenne, 1885-1940. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 239-243.—Obituary.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).
1776. Gagnebin, S. Edouard Claparède et la politique. (Edouard Claparède and politics.) *Rev. Théol. Phil.*, 1942, January-March.
1777. Gibbs, F. A. A simple method for converting a line-record into a shadowgram. *Science*, 1943, 97, 145-146.—"A line-record can be converted into a shadowgram by the following procedure: A high contrast negative is made of the record, and this negative is placed in an enlarger, preparatory to printing on film of the type used for sound recording. While the film is exposed, it is not held in a fixed position but moved at right angles to the axis of the line-record, and the movement continued until the image of the line no longer falls on the film." One of the many ways in which this can be done is to place the film in a holder mounted on the carriage of a typewriter, the carriage being set in motion by pressing the tabulation key and slowed by keeping it in contact with the plunger of an oil filled hypodermic syringe clamped to the body of the typewriter.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).
1778. Hooten, E. *Man's poor relations*. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran, 1942. Pp. xxvii + 412. \$5.00.—Basing his discussion on the work of many scientists in the field of infrahuman primates, notably that of R. M. Yerkes, C. R. Carpenter, A. H. Schultz, and S. Zuckerman, the author describes the behavior, anatomy, and physiology of the following groups: (1) the apes, which include the chimpanzee, gorilla, orang-utan, and the gibbon; (2) the Old World and the New World monkeys; and (3) the tarsier and lemurs. Intelligence, emotions, temperament, individuality and personality, social behavior (which includes sex relations and dominance), intergroup and family relations, food habits, manipulations, communication, and sensory capacities are among the topics treated. "To summarize the entire matter of human separateness from the rest of the primate order, it may be said that bigger brains on the anatomical side, articulate speech, and the use of the hands in creating and employing tools on the functional side seem to be the only important items which we can enumerate." Hooten concludes that "the study of individual and group behavior among infrahuman primates may offer nearly as much to the student of man as does the investigation of the social life and psychology of contemporary savages."—W. S. Hunter (Brown).
1779. Humm, D. G. A reply to Johnson's criticism. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 116-118.—An answer to Johnson's objections (see 17: 1780) to Humm's discussion of correlation.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).
1780. Johnson, H. M. Humm's non-linear product-moment correlation. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 111-116.—Critique of some of the basic assumptions and logical rationalizations of Humm's coefficient of correlation (ρ) (see 16: 1770).—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).
1781. Johnson, H. M. A rejoinder to Humm. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 118-120.—Answer to Humm's defense of his non-linear product-moment correlation (see 17: 1779).—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).
1782. Jordan, E. P. [Ed.] *Standard nomenclature of disease and standard nomenclature of operations*. (3rd ed.) Chicago: American Medical

- Association, 1942. Pp. xv + 1022. \$4.00.—This book includes instructions to record librarians; the schema of classification, specifically topographic classification; a standard nomenclature of disease, including mental disorders; supplementary lists of the general manifestations of disease and of non-diagnostic terms for the hospital record; an index to the nomenclature of disease; and a table of eponymic diseases. There follows a standard nomenclature of operations including a classification of operative procedures, a supplementary list of anaesthetic agents and methods, and an index to nomenclature of operations.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).
1783. Kennedy, F. Sir Henry Head, 1861-1940. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 248-249.—Obituary.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).
1784. Kuhlmann, F. Classification and licensing of psychologists. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 120-129.—The reasons for setting up standards and requiring the licensing of practicing psychologists are summarized. The various abortive attempts of the APA to set up standards of certification are reviewed. One major difficulty has been the failure of colleges and universities to teach courses that are essential to the applied psychologist. The author feels that states should set up licensing boards.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).
1785. Langer, W. C. *Psychology and human living*. New York: Appleton-Century, 1943. Pp. vii + 286. \$1.50.—The book, produced for the Commission on Human Relations of the Progressive Education Association, presents a dynamic approach to human behavior from the standpoint of a theory of needs. The view is taken that man's thinking has been shackled for centuries by cultural bonds which prevent him from obtaining an objective view of himself and the world. Following a brief discussion of early theories of behavior, the implications of Freud's work are related to the theory of needs. These needs include physical, social, and egoistic needs. The fusion of these needs takes place automatically outside the field of consciousness. The structure of adult personality depends largely upon the manner in which the need-tensions of the child are controlled. The difficulties of individual adjustment are, in part, a function of the demands of our culture and the training methods used to coerce the individual to conform to its patterns. Anxiety, inferiority, guilt feelings, and insecurity are discussed along with the various forms of escape mechanisms and related maladjustments. The book concludes with a statement of the optimal conditions for re-adjustment.—*G. W. Kisker* (U. S. Army).
1786. Leighton, A. H. Training social scientists for post-war conditions. *Appl. Anthropol.*, 1942, 1, No. 4, 25-30.—Social scientists at present are largely schooled in theory and research techniques but have little training for applying their knowledge. Need exists for persons with social science training to handle human relationships in many social groups. Internships in government and private industry are proposed to fill this need for training.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.* (Bennington).
1787. Lewy, F. H. Max Bielschowsky, 1869-1940. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 243-244.—Obituary.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).
1788. Malmquist, K. G. Elimination of the effects of accidental errors of measurements in statistical investigations. *Ark. Mat. Astr. Fys.*, 1941, 27A, No. 24. Pp. 13.
1789. Meyer, A. Striking off shackles in 1942; introduction. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1943, 27, 1-3.—An introduction to a series of papers read in honor of the 150th anniversary of Pinel's striking off the fetters from the patients in Bicêtre.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.).
1790. Narian, R. Psychology to-day. (A note.) *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1942, 17, 98-99.—The frequency distribution of the terms in H. B. English's *A student's dictionary of psychological terms* (see 8: 1424) over the various fields of psychology is as follows: general and theoretical 21.8%, applied 19.5%, experimental 18.7%, abnormal 17.2%, physiological, animal, and genetic 7.8% each, differential 5.3%, and social 1.5%. Caution must be taken in interpreting these results as indication of the relative strength of these fields because the dictionary is meant for students and the classification of words cannot be water-tight.—*A. Weider* (New York University).
1791. Pal, G. Measurements in psychology. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1942, 17, 1-23.—A discussion of psychophysics is given by way of introduction. Binet's work and the hardships involved in test construction are outlined. Curve fitting test data, measuring unadulterated native ability, and test reliability and validity are a few of the problems of test construction and standardization discussed by the writer. He concludes with a plea for closer cooperation among Indian psychologists in standardizing tests to suit the differences of temperament, culture, and language of the various provinces. The greater utilization of statistical procedures is also urged.—*A. Weider* (New York University).
1792. Pratt, C. C. John A. McGeoch: 1897-1942. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 134-136.—Summary of McGeoch's professional life, with an appreciation of him as a man, a scholar, and a teacher. Portrait facing p. 1.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).
1793. Price, G. E. A mercury switch film timer. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 181-183.—This timer "consists mainly of a mercury switch controlled by a strip of 35 mm. film with holes punched through it, and a master switch to keep the time constant."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).
1794. Ramírez Moreno, S. Alienistas y neurólogos americanos contemporáneos; Prof. Honorio Delgado. (Contemporary American alienists and neurologists; Prof. Honorio Delgado.) *Rev. mex. Psiquiat. Neurol.*, 1942, 9, No. 51, 29-31.—Appreciation and portrait.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

1795. Robles, O. [Note on the psychology and anthropology of Bergson.] In [Various], *Homenaje a Bergson*. México, D. F.: Centro de Estudios Filosóficos, Universidad Nacional de México, 1941.

1796. Soni, R. L. [The Buddhist psychology.] *Maha-Bodhi*, [1942?], 50, No. 1.

1797. Weld, H. P. Edmund Smith Conklin: 1884-1942. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 140-141.—Summary of Conklin's psychological work.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

1798. Yerkes, R. M. The Yale Laboratories of Primate Biology. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1943, 56, 287-290.—The laboratory, now called the Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology, Inc., is under the directorship of K. S. Lashley and a board of associated directors, and is to be jointly operated by Yale and Harvard Universities with financial assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation, and the Samuel S. Fels Fund. A short history of the laboratory is appended with an indication of its program in the future, described by excerpts from an address by the new director. "Primary emphasis will be placed on the research use of monkeys and apes as approach to the solution of human problems and as basis for the development of new phases of human engineering."—E. Girden (Brooklyn).

[See also abstracts 1876, 1917, 1961, 2160.]

NERVOUS SYSTEM

1799. Ades, H. W. A secondary acoustic area in the cerebral cortex of the cat. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1943, 6, 59-63.—This is the report of an experiment using the strychnine method to study transcortical conduction pathways. After the primary cortical centers of response to an auditory click stimulus were mapped, they were strychninized and the cortex investigated for other centers of response to the same stimulation. All of the secondary response areas were found to be on the posterior ectosylvian gyrus. The potentials of the secondary area could be diminished or abolished by incision between the primary and secondary area. Comparison is made with other studies which are at variance with the first explanations of the present findings.—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).

1800. Akelaitis, A. J. Studies on the corpus callosum. VI. Orientation (temporal-spatial gnosis) following section of the corpus callosum. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 48, 914-937.—The author reports studies of orientation in 26 cases of epilepsy. The studies were made before and after operations in which the corpus callosum was sectioned partially or completely. On the basis of his observations the author concludes that "partial or complete section of the corpus callosum results in temporary confusion only if unilateral involvement of the posterior portion of the right or left hemisphere coexists." 22 references.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1801. Barrera, S. E., Pacella, B. L., & Kalinowsky, L. Variations in the electroencephalogram produced

by electric shock therapy in patients with mental disorders. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 130-136.—Abstract and discussion.

1802. Bikov, K. M. [The cerebral cortex and its relation to the internal organs.] *Arkhh. biol. Nauk*, 1939, 54, No. 2, 3-21.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 8638.

1803. Brownstein, S. R., & Pacella, B. L. Convulsions following abrupt withdrawal of barbiturate: clinical and electroencephalographic studies. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1943, 17, 112-122.—EEG's were taken periodically on a case of barbiturate drug addiction. Following withdrawal of the drug, convulsive seizures became apparent. Since a convulsive pattern was not clearly evidenced in the EEG records, it was presumed that a constitutional convulsive tendency did not exist, and was therefore not primarily responsible for the development of the seizures.—G. W. Kisker (U. S. Army).

1804. Brunner, H. Neurology in otolaryngology. *Laryngoscope*, St. Louis, 1943, 53, 117-137.—This is a review of the journal literature of 1942. Of its 7 sections the following are of psychological interest: clinical functional tests and diseases of the labyrinth and vestibular nerve, pains in the face and neck, and olfactory nerve. 31 references.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1805. Burr, H. S. Field properties and the nervous system. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 148-151.—Abstract and discussion.

1806. Connor, G. J., & German, W. J. Functional localization within the anterior cerebellar lobe. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 181-186.—Abstract and discussion.

1807. Ectors, L. The functions of the cerebellum. *Confin. neurol.*, 1942, 4, 181-212.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The cerebellum functions as a retarding center to which the various motor systems are subordinated. Smooth and striated muscles and tonic and dynamic contractions are under its influence. In every muscular contraction or tonic reaction an impulse is directed toward the cerebellum, and a retarding impulse is returned. This tends to brake the lengthening and shortening of the muscles. The peculiar histologic character and the uniform structure of the cerebellum can be explained only by a uniform and independent function. The absence of retardation shows itself in the clinical syndrome and in observations on animals in which the cerebellum has been removed. It is possible to construct three main reflex arcs. These are the keys to the various motor reflexes, and their connections occur at the respective motor centers on which cerebellar retardation is exerted. Extirpation in the Macacus monkey produces an increase in the amplitude of the vestibular reflexes. In the cat and the pigeon extirpation does not abolish the static reflex.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1808. Darrow, C. W. Physiological and clinical tests of autonomic function and autonomic balance. *Physiol. Rev.*, 1943, 23, 1-36.—The peripheral autonomic events with their variable relations to initiat-

- ing events in the nervous system need have no consistent relationship to behavior. This may explain the sterility of almost all attempts to correlate measurements of peripheral autonomic changes with behavior. The problem is analyzed under the headings: changes in mechanisms having only a single autonomic innervation; surgical elimination of one of the opposing dual innervations; assaying *in vitro* or *in vivo* the output of the respective neurohumoral mediators, adrenalin or sympathin, and acetylcholine; blocking one of the opposed neurohumoral mechanisms pharmacologically; deriving the activity of the autonomic system from the respective effects on differentially sensitive autonomic effectors; and recording the electric activity of the respective autonomic nerves. 13-page bibliography.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).
1809. Davis, H., & Wallace, W. McL. Electroencephalographic and subjective changes produced by standardized hyperventilation. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 139-143.—Abstract and discussion.
1810. Davis, P. A. Effect on the electroencephalogram of changing the blood sugar level. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1943, 49, 186-194.—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).
1811. Diethelm, O., & Simons, D. J. A psychopathologic symptom group with pathologic electroencephalograms. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 224-225.—Abstract.
1812. Douglass, L. C. A study of bilaterally recorded electroencephalograms of adult stutterers. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 247-265.—"Bilateral occipital and motor area electroencephalograms were recorded from 20 stutterers and 20 nonstutterers during conditions of silence and speech. . . . The records of each subject were examined for evidences of bilateral and unilateral blocking of the alpha rhythm. . . . The data were then analyzed by the methods of analysis of variance and covariance in order to evaluate intergroup and intragroup differences. . . . Intergroup comparisons showed that the stutterers and the normals could not be differentiated on the basis of the mean percent time unilateral blocking of the alpha rhythm, either in silence or in speech. There was, however, a greater bilateral blocking of the rhythm in the occipital areas in stutterers during speech than in the nonstutterers during speech. . . . Intragroup comparisons indicated no significant differences in the group of normals between silence and speech, but in the stutterers bilateral occipital blocking was significantly greater during speech than during silence. . . . Interhemisphere relations indicate significant differences between stutterers and normals in the unilateral occipital alpha blocking of the two hemispheres during silence. Stutterers tended to show more blocking in the left occipital area during silence and nonstutterers a greater amount of blocking in the right."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).
1813. Finley, K. H. On the occurrence of rapid frequency potential changes in the human electroencephalogram. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 97, 77-80.—Abstract and discussion.
1814. Finley, K. H., & Dynes, J. B. Electroencephalographic studies in epilepsy. *Brain*, 1942, 65, 256-265.—The EEG records from 626 unselected epileptic patients showed considerable variation in character from abnormal patterns. No characteristic EEG pattern occurred consistently in grand mal, petit mal, mixed grand mal and petit mal, Jacksonian, or psychomotor cases. High voltage rapid frequency tracings occurred in less than 14% of 171 reviewed cases of grand mal epilepsy. Three per second spike patterns were found in only 9 of 68 petit mal patients. 86% of the EEG tracings were abnormal or borderline abnormal. The EEG can continue to be of practical value in diagnosis of epilepsy when used in conjunction with other laboratory data.—*D. A. Grant* (Wisconsin).
1815. Finley, K. H., & Dynes, J. B. Electroencephalographic studies in epilepsy. A critical analysis. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1942, 68, 90-95.—Abstract and discussion.
1816. Finley, K. H., Rose, A. S., & Solomon, H. C. Electroencephalographic studies in neurosyphilis. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 136-139.—Abstract and discussion.
1817. Forster, F. M., Rosenman, E., & Gibbs, F. A. Electroencephalogram accompanying hyperactive carotid sinus reflex and orthostatic syncope. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1942, 48, 957-967.—This is a study of the EEG of 17 patients with hyperactive carotid sinus reflexes and 3 normal subjects in whom orthostatic hypertension developed after ingestion of sodium nitrate. Among the authors' conclusions are the following: Slow waves are prominent in the EEG in orthostatic syncope. Slow waves of cortical origin are not prominent in carotid sinus syncope of either the circulatory or the central type. The most characteristic change in all types of carotid sinus syncope is a sudden decrease in amplitude. "In the majority of cases of carotid sinus syncope of the circulatory type spectrum analysis with the Grass analyzer reveals slowing of cortical activity during the period of unconsciousness. The failure to find evidence of gross slowing of cortical activity in cases of the circulatory type is explained by the assumption that cortical activity is primarily accelerated by stimulation of the carotid sinus, and that it is stopped, rather than slowed, by the sudden cerebral anemia. The central type of hyperactive carotid sinus reflex can be considered a type of trigger zone epilepsy in which there is only slight cortical involvement."—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).
1818. Galambos, R., & Davis, H. The response of single auditory-nerve fibers to acoustic stimulation. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1943, 6, 39-57.—Each auditory-nerve fiber responded only to a narrow band of sound frequencies when the sound intensity was liminal. On the basis of several observations it was concluded that auditory fibers behave in every im-

portant respect like other sensory fibers. "The frequency band capable of exciting a given fiber increases markedly as the intensity level is raised. . . . The results are held to support a place theory of hearing according to which pitch is a function of where, and loudness a function of how much of, the basilar membrane is disturbed."—*T. G. Andrews (Barnard)*.

1819. Gibbs, F. A., & Forster, F. M. **Electroencephalographic studies on carotid sinus syncope.** *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 143-146.—Abstract and discussion.

1820. Harty, J. E., Gibbs, E. L., & Gibbs, F. A. **Electroencephalographic study of 275 candidates for military service.** *War Med., Chicago*, 1942, 2, 923-930.—The incidence of abnormal EEG's in the total group was 30%. For various reasons it is believed that this percentage is higher than in the general population. A superior control group (hospital staff) gave 15% abnormal tracings. The percentages of abnormal tracings in the candidate group were respectively 46 and 13 for men with and for those without a history of severe head injury or neuropsychiatric disorder. Epileptoid types of abnormality were 5 times more common for men with than for men without a positive neuropsychiatric history. The practical value of an EEG in military selection is that it focuses attention on certain persons and marks them for special neuropsychiatric scrutiny, particularly when a general examination indicates that a draftee is on the borderline between acceptable and rejectable.—*M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.)*.

1821. Jasper, H. **Electroencephalography in epilepsy.** *J. Hôtel-Dieu Montréal*, 1941, 10, 286 ff.

1822. Levy, N. A., Serota, H. M., & Grinker, R. R. **Electroencephalographic and clinical studies following metrazol and electrically induced convulsive therapy of affective disorders.** *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 10-14.—Abstract and discussion.

1823. Marshall, W. H., Talbot, S. A., & Ades, H. W. **Cortical response of the anesthetized cat to gross photic and electrical afferent stimulation.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1943, 6, 1-15.—Action potentials were recorded from the pial surface while various photic stimuli were applied to the eye and electrical stimuli to the optic nerve. Observations were made at various depths of anesthesia. A brief photic stimulus produces multiple cortical responses while optic nerve stimulation does not. The positive and negative components of the cortical response are associated with different neural processes. It was possible to assign to particular cortical layers the components of the response to electrical stimulation of the optic nerve.—*T. G. Andrews (Barnard)*.

1824. McCulloch, W. S., & Kennard, M. A. **Functional organization of frontal pole of chimpanzee.** *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1942, 68, 71-73.—Abstract.

1825. Merritt, H. H., & Brenner, C. **The effect of acetylcholine on the electrical activity of the**

cerebral cortex. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 152-154.—Abstract and discussion.

1826. Mettler, F. A., & Mettler, C. C. **The effects of striatal injury.** *Brain*, 1942, 65, 242-255.—The purpose of the study was to discover whether or not injury to the striate body added to the defect in motor function caused by ablation of the frontal cortex. Ten cats were subjected to ablation of frontal cortex; this was followed three weeks later by bilateral ablation of the caudate nuclei. The behavior of the animals was substantially the same during the 3-5 day survival period. The animals typically showed partial impairment of labyrinthine reflexes and conjugate eye movements together with evidences of motor release and fatuity. Leaping movements of the hind limbs occurred when the animal was held in vertical position; this symptom distinguished striatal encroachment from injury to the cortex alone. As compared with the frontally decorticate animals, those with cortical and striate injury showed a less alert and responsive appearance. The release phenomena were shown not to be the result of irritation, but seemed to be primarily dependent upon tactile and proprioceptive stimulation.—*D. A. Grant (Wisconsin)*.

1827. Pool, J. L., & Hoefler, F. A. **The conduction of cortical impulses in experimental convulsive seizures.** *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 155-157.—Abstract and discussion.

1828. Richter, C. P. **Sympathetic innervation of the skin: experimental and clinical studies.** *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1942, 48, 1028-1030.—Abstract and discussion.

1829. Richter, C. P., & Woodruff, B. G. **Experimental and clinical studies of the sympathetic innervation of the skin.** *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1942, 68, 54-55.—Abstract and discussion.

1830. Rubin, M. A., Hoff, H. E., Winkler, A. W., & Smith, P. K. **Intravenous potassium, calcium and magnesium and the cortical electrogram of the cat.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1943, 6, 23-28.—This study was made to distinguish between the effects of the ions on the cortical electrogram which are independent of cardiovascular disturbances and those which are regularly associated with them. It was found that potassium and calcium produced no demonstrable effect on the cortical electrogram while magnesium did have an effect (independent of electrocardiogram effects). Brain potentials continued for several minutes after complete respiratory and cardiac failure.—*T. G. Andrews (Barnard)*.

1831. Rubin, M. A., Malamud, W., & Hope, J. M. **The electroencephalogram and psychopathological manifestations in schizophrenia as influenced by drugs.** *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1942, 68, 83-86.—Abstract and discussion.

1832. Rubin, M. A., & Turner, E. **Effect of hyperventilation on electroencephalogram of schizophrenic and non-psychotic subjects.** *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1942, 48, 968-976.—"The influence of hyperventilation on the EEG's of 35 schizophrenic patients and of 35 normal control subjects

was studied. A comparison of the two groups revealed no striking differences in the effect of hyperventilation on the amount of alpha activity. However, a second hyperventilation following the first by five or ten minutes did alter the number of persons whose per cent time alpha increased or decreased on overventilation. Slow waves appeared in the EEG's of 55 per cent of the control group on hyperventilation. The schizophrenic patients, however, were unresponsive in this respect, only 3 per cent (1 patient) showing slow activity. This unresponsiveness of the schizophrenic patients could not be correlated with such factors as age, level of initial per cent time alpha, cooperation, or time of day when observed. It is suggested that some condition exists in schizophrenia which is unfavorable for synchronization of low frequencies, and other instances of the schizophrenic person's unresponsiveness to variables which produce slow rhythms in normal persons are cited.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1833. Sapirstein, M. R., & Wechsler, I. S. Characteristics of after-discharge following cortical stimulation in the monkey. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 158-161.—Abstract and discussion.

1834. Semrad, E. V., & Finley, K. H. A note on the pneumoencephalogram and electroencephalogram findings in chronic mental patients. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1943, 17, 76-80.—77 chronic mental patients were studied by PEG and EEG. 44% showed abnormal PEG's and abnormal or borderline EEG's. There was no consistent relationship between the character of the EEG tracings and the findings from the PEG.—G. W. Kisker (U. S. Army).

1835. Simonson, E., & Enzer, N. Effect of Pervitin (desoxyephedrine) on fatigue of the central nervous system. *J. industr. Hyg.*, 1942, 24, 205-209.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 8794.

1836. Strauss, H., & Selinsky, H. Electroencephalographic findings in patients with migrainous syndrome. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 205-208.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 1769, 1866, 1898, 1921, 1927, 1943, 1950, 1966, 1969, 1991, 2022, 2094, 2105, 2109.]

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

1837. Alexander, A. B. The binaural phenomenon of bone conduction; a tuning-fork test. *J. Laryng.*, 1943, 57, 411-415.—The Rinne tuning-fork test (256 d.-v.) is described in a modified procedure to make it suitable for the noisy atmosphere of the clinic. Quick testing is available with this new test, while the results are exactly parallel with those obtained with the original test. The new test "consists in bringing the prongs of a moderately strongly vibrating fork in front of the ear, and immediately afterwards placing its handle on the mastoid. The patient is asked to state whether he has heard the sound louder in front of, or behind the ear."—A. Weider (New York University).

1838. Apple, C., & Bronstein, I. P. Ocular findings in childhood endocrinopathies. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1943, 26, 21-31.—Several groups of children having endocrine disorders were studied with respect to visual acuity and refractive errors. The obese children, undersized children (assumed to have pituitary deficiency), and those having miscellaneous endocrine defects showed no abnormal ocular findings; the hypothyroid group showed subnormal visual acuity, 75% of the cases being hypermetropic.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).

1839. Atkinson, T. G. Psychological factors in visual tests and correctives. *Optom. Wkly*, 1943, 34, 127-128.—The first of a series of brief articles pointing out the practical application of various psychological factors in eliciting visual responses is devoted to involuntary and voluntary attention.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).

1840. Babkova, A. A. [Effect of the pain factor on the sensory and motor chronaxie in patients affected with various dermatoses.] *Ark. biol. Nauk*, 1939, 56, No. 1, 3-10.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 8635.

1841. Barnacle, C. H. Pain in relation to personality disorders. *Rocky Mtn med. J.*, 1942, 39, 197-199.

1842. Bogoslovsky, A. J. [Influence of visual fatigue on several sensory functions of the eye.] *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1940, 28, No. 4, 292-302.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 8625.

1843. Bridgman, C. S., & Smith, K. U. The absolute threshold of vision in the cat and man with observations on its relation to the optic cortex. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1942, 136, 463-466.—Results on cats with partly and wholly removed visual cortex showed that the absolute and differential brightness thresholds are directly dependent upon the functioning optic cortex. These results can be generalized to human optic functioning, though it may be subsequently shown through proper experimentation that human brightness vision may be somewhat mediated by sub-cortical centers.—R. L. Solomon (Brown).

1844. Byrnes, V. A. Parallax angle in binocular depth perception. *Arch. Ophthalm.*, Chicago, 1942, 28, 1098-1100.—The author presents a simple explanation of the meaning of the parallax angle in terms of the difference in the angles subtended at the two eyes by a solid object and by the background between two objects at different distances from the observer.—M. R. Stoll (American Optical Company).

1845. Clum, H. C. Discussion of coastal lighting dim-outs. *Illum. Engng. N. Y.*, 1942, 37, 826-829.—The distinction between the visual situations of blackout and dim-out is made. The dim-out stimulus conditions at sea are discussed in reference to the perceptual threshold.—G. W. Knox (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1846. Dallenbach, J. W., & Dallenbach, K. M. The effects of bitter-adaptation on sensitivity to the other taste-qualities. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 21-31.—After preliminary experimentation to de-

termine an effective technique, the taste limens of 3 subjects (2 highly trained) were determined for salt, sour, and sweet, using the ascending trials of the method of limits. After one determination of the limen for one of these qualities, a .00013 mol. solution of quinine hydrochloride was run through the subject's mouth until he reported complete adaptation. The limen of the other quality was then immediately re-determined. A few experiments were run with the adaptation solution at .00083 mol. and at .5 mol. concentration. It was found that for all subjects adaptation to bitter increased sensitivity to sour and salt, and for 2 of the subjects, to sweet. The critical ratios of the differences between the before- and after-adaptation limens were: 4.19, 6.45, 1.11 for sour; 2.20, 3.47, and 6.72 for salt; and 4.19, 4.95, and 5.42 for sweet. The last, however, refers to the single subject whose limen for sweet was increased by adaptation to bitter. The strength of the adapting solution did not influence the subsequent sensitivity to the other qualities.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

1847. Eames, T. H. The effect of correction of refractive errors on the distant and near vision of school children. *J. educ. Res.*, 1942, 36, 272-279.—100 school children, 6-18 years of age, shown by professional eye examination to have refractive errors, were given visual acuity tests with and without glasses at the usual distance of 20 feet and at reading distance. Of the entire group 81% showed increment in visual acuity at one or both distances with the use of glasses; 19% of the hypermetropic children were able to compensate for their defect and showed no increment; all the myopic children exhibited improved vision at one or both distances. The results of the tests at the two distances correlated .69 and agreed in 67% of the cases. The test at 20 feet was found to be more efficient. Both tests failed to detect 48% of the cases known to have eye trouble.—M. Murphy (Pennsylvania).

1848. Fontes, V., & Ferreira, A. A visão cromática em crianças portuguesas. (Color vision of Portuguese children.) *Criança portug.*, 1942, 1, No. 1/2.

1849. Fowler, E. P. A simple method of measuring percentage of capacity for hearing speech. Fundamental factors in setting up a standard. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1942, 36, 874-890.—"The standard I have set up is reasonable and dependable under the conditions described and takes account of the following factors: (1) It makes a more sensible and simple allowance than other methods for the relative importance of the speech frequencies in understanding speech. (2) It takes equitable care of the changing binaural ratio of hearing loss with different degrees of deafness and with slight and pronounced differences in the hearing of the two ears. (3) It takes care of the discrepancies in hearing speech in cases of nerve and conduction deafness. (4) It takes cognizance of the considered judgment of hundreds of normal and hard of hearing persons."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1850. Fox, J. C., Jr., & Klemperer, W. W. Vibratory sense. A quantitative study of its thresholds in nervous disorders. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 171-177.—Abstract and discussion.

1851. Fox, S. L. The effects on hearing of acoustic trauma in industry and war. *Sth. med. J., Bgham*, 1943, 36, 97-100.—The author presents a discussion of types of acoustic trauma classified as: (1) explosion deafness, (2) chronic noise deafness, and (3) air pressure (caisson) deafness. The medico-legal implications are reviewed, and prophylactic measures to be taken are presented.—A. Weider (New York University).

1852. Fry, G. A. Measurement of the threshold of stereopsis. *Optom. Wkly*, 1942, 33, 1029-1032.—A basis is presented for the computation of the value for the minimum perceptible difference in binocular parallax which is applicable to the stereoscope as well as to two objects directly observed.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).

1853. Gallagher, J. R., Gallagher, C. D., & Sloane, A. E. A brief method of testing color vision with pseudo-isochromatic plates. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1943, 26, 178-182.—A shortened test is suggested in which 10, instead of 40, color plates are used, with three malingering's tests, to detect color perception deficiency.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).

1854. Garabédian, D., & Meunier, P. L'adaptométrie; méthode clinique pour le dépistage des carences nutritives, les avitaminoses A en particulier. (Adaptometry; clinical method for the determination of nutritional deficiencies, particularly avitaminosis A.) *Ophthalmologica*, 1942, 104, 65-85.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).

1855. Gray, G. W. Phonemic microtomy: the minimum duration of perceptible speech sounds. *Speech Monogr.*, 1942, 9, 75-90.—Two mercury switches actuated by a heavy pendulum provided a means of varying the length of a continuously spoken vowel permitted to travel through a microphone-amplifier-loudspeaker system. 15 subjects trained in phonetics recorded their impression of the vowels spoken by one male and two female voices at pitches of 80, 128, and 192 cycles for the former, and at 256, 320, and 384 cycles for the latter. 13 intervals were used, ranging from .052 sec. to .003 sec. Individual differences in ability to recognize vowels were considerable, and some vowels were recognizable at shorter intervals than others. Several sounds were identifiable at .003 second. At extremely short intervals, vowels were more readily identifiable at lower pitches than at higher, and at pitches close to the normal median pitch of the voice. The regional dialect of the speaker and of the subjects did not appear to affect recognizability. Errors of identification usually involved adjacent vowels, i.e. vowels with at least one centroid of energy at or near the same frequency region. The most frequently recognized vowels for male and female voices are listed.—W. H. Wilke (New York University).

1856. Guttman, E., & Mayer-Gross, W. The psychology of pain. *Lancet*, 1943, 244, 225-227.—The authors assert the necessity for study of the psychology, as well as the anatomy and physiology, of pain. Following their own suggestion, they consider pain in its aspects of quality, intensity, localization, classification, and relation to the total personality.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).
1857. Harding, M. S. The eyes and the military services. *J. Indiana St. med. Ass.*, 1942, 35, 246 ff.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Myopia and myopic astigmatism accounted for 33% of the rejections among 19,923 registrants examined by Selective Service Boards.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).
1858. Harvey, R. A. A rapid dark-adaptation test. *Radiology*, 1942, 38, 353.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The measurement of dark adaptation by the use of a film exposed to graduated amounts of light is suggested.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).
1859. Heinsius, E. [So-called "war night blindness."] *Med. Welt*, 1941, 15, 341 ff.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Night blindness becomes manifest when special demands arise, as in the field or during blackouts. The majority of cases reported during war involve persons who had the defect previously but were unaware of it. The deficiency form is of special importance because it may involve large groups. It is comparatively rare among European soldiers, but has been reported among Chinese troops. Studies on seamen convince Heinsius that other factors besides vitamin A influence night blindness. Although in some borderline cases vitamin A produces improvement, a good general condition and mental relaxation exert a favorable effect, whereas great exertion, agitation, lack of sleep, and alcoholic excess increase the defect.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).
1860. Hirsch, M. J. A study of forty-eight cases of convergence insufficiency at the near point. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1943, 20, 52-58.—University students who showed convergence insufficiency on a routine examination were given 6-20 orthoptic treatments designed to improve convergence. Symptoms appeared to be roughly proportional to degree of deviation from normal findings. In most cases amplitudes were improved and symptoms were alleviated, but in some cases subjective improvement was noted without any corresponding measurable improvement, and vice versa. A simple training system was used: weak base-out prisms or plus lenses were inserted before the eyes, while the subject observed a target at 40 cm. which was alternately darkened and brightened.—M. R. Stoll (American Optical Company).
1861. Hughson, W., & Thompson, E. Correlation of hearing acuity for speech with discrete frequency audiograms. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1942, 36, 526-540.—"A method is presented for the determination of the acuity of hearing in relation to speech reception, or the ability to understand speech. A normal level is established, and contrasted with it are the values for a series of groups of persons presenting varying degrees of impairment. A definite correlation between audiometric percentage loss and the percentage loss for speech has been determined."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).
1862. Jackson, E. Practical importance of aniseikonia. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1943, 26, 18-21.—Sudden changes in image size, such as those caused by removal of the lens for cataract, may result in symptoms of aniseikonia; gradual changes are usually well tolerated. Two cases of comfortable binocular vision are reported in unocular aphakia in which there were marked size differences between the two images.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).
1863. Kuhn, H. S., & Wille, E. C., Jr. Are welders subject to depletion of visual purple while at work? *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1943, 26, 63-69.—A study of dark adaptation in 61 welders, before and after a day's work, revealed no evidence of depletion of visual purple as a result of their work.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).
1864. Lanier, L. H. Variability in the pain threshold. *Science*, 1943, 97, 49-50.—15 women were stimulated by controlled electrical shocks on head and arm regions. The mean of 240 stimulations was 15.96, the range 2.25-65.0, and the standard deviation 8.78 micro-amperes. A repetition of the experiment gave slightly higher values for the mean and standard deviation. A rank difference correlation of the averages of all thresholds for the first day with those for the second gave a coefficient of .55. It is concluded that the electrical pain threshold in an individual may vary considerably from day to day and from one skin region to another. Certain subjects were found to be relatively stable while others fluctuated over a wide threshold range.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).
1865. Lavin Padron, A. El examen de la audicion debe ser practicado por el otorinolaringologo en nuestras fuerzas armadas. (Hearing examination as practiced by the otorhinolaryngologist in our armed forces.) *Bol. Hosp. Policia nac.*, Habana, 1942, 1, 48-58.
1866. Leigh, A. D. Defects of smell after head injury. *Lancet*, 1943, Part 1, 38-40.
1867. Lewy, A., & Leshin, N. Functional examination of hearing. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1943, 37, 82-107; 242-262.—The authors review the literature on the functional examination of hearing, published in 1941 and 1942, under the heads of: hearing tests, hearing aids, conservation of hearing, therapeutic measures, and hearing and the war. They comment as follows: "Reports on the functional tests of hearing, especially those involving tuning forks, are few. Audiometry receives a fair amount of attention. The greater part of this review deals with the conservation of hearing and the effect of war on hearing. Various military requirements, recommendations, and methods of testing and the effects of noise and trauma are reported. Much foreign literature has not been accessible; that

available has been abstracted. A practical method for calculating the percentage loss of hearing for speech from the audiogram has been formulated . . . [and] is reported." 68 references.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1868. Livingston, P. C., & Bolton, B. Night visual capacity of psychological cases. *Lancet*, 1943, 244, 263-264.—"From the result of tests of night visual capacity in 50 psychological in-patients at an EMS hospital it seems that patients with an anxiety state are on the whole incapable of concentration, and record a low score for that reason (average 8 out of a possible 32). Depressives, even when some anxiety background has been revealed, seem capable of making a reasonable effort when aroused by an interesting problem (scores of 20, 24, 25, 27, 29 were recorded in this group). The hysterics failed to score, while the obsessional by virtue of his very condition did well in obtaining 26. The cases of epilepsy and psychopathic migraine presented no special features. Some of the variations in night visual capacity recorded in healthy people may depend on lesser degrees of the same differences in mental make-up."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1869. Loch, W. E. Effect of experimentally altered air pressure in the middle ear on hearing acuity in man. *Ann. Otol., etc., St Louis*, 1942, 51, 995-1006.—Both positive and negative pressure in the middle ear (produced by Valsalva's procedure), when marked, were found to impair thresholds for the frequencies from 32 to 1024 cycles per second by as much as 20-30 decibels, and for the frequencies 2048 and 2896 by about 10-15 decibels. Neither type of pressure had much effect on acuity for 4096 and 5793 cycles. For higher frequencies the thresholds were improved slightly by positive pressure but impaired by negative pressure. With both positive and negative pressure the highest tones were first affected as the pressure differential with the atmosphere increased. With negative pressure, the order was middle tones followed by low tones, but with positive pressure a sequence for low and middle tones was not found. The recovery of original thresholds which occurred upon equalization of pressures showed that the hearing-changes were caused by the pressure and not by secondary middle ear changes. Other effects are discussed.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1870. Luckiesh, M., & Moss, F. K. Effects of astigmatism on the visibility of print. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1943, 26, 155-158.—Quantitative measurements relating visibility and illumination are needed in order to recommend proper lighting in foot-candles for various tasks. A graphic representation of the relation between visibility and type size is reproduced; uncorrected astigmatic errors reduce type visibility.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).

1871. Lurie, M. H. The degeneration and absorption of the organ of Corti in animals. *Ann. Otol., etc., St Louis*, 1942, 51, 712-717.—The process by which the organ of Corti degenerates and is absorbed was

studied in a large number of animals (chiefly guinea pigs) that (1) had had a surgical operation performed on the cochlea, or (2) had been exposed to a tone of sufficient intensity to damage the organ of Corti or throw it off the basilar membrane, or (3) had inherited deafness. "At the present time the only conclusion that can be drawn from these studies is that a molecular disintegration of the cells of the organ of Corti takes place. The chemical constituents of the cells dissolve into the fluid of the scala media. This raises the interesting question as to the possible toxic effect the resulting changes in the scala media may have on the sensory hair cells that were not originally damaged. These toxic chemical changes in the scala media may be the explanation for the continuing and spreading of the degeneration of the organ of Corti throughout the cochlea."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1872. Marlowe, R. H. A laboratory method for evaluating feeding preference of fruitflies. *J. econ. Entom.*, 1942, 35, 799-802.—Marlowe describes a laboratory technic for evaluating feeding preferences and a method of analyzing the data statistically. Both the Mediterranean fruitfly and the melonfly prefer invert sugar syrup, white corn syrup, levulose, dextrose, and sucrose to cane molasses. The addition of acid lead arsenate or tartar emetic did not affect feeding or preferences.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

1873. Marshak, M. E. [The vascular reaction of the skin as an index of adaptation to cold stimuli.] *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1940, 28, 223-230.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 4879.

1874. Marshall, J., & Seiler, H. E. A statistical analysis of 3219 persons certified blind at the Regional Clinic for Certification of the Blind, Glasgow and South-West Scotland, during the period 1929-1935. *Brit. J. Ophthalm.*, 1942, 26, 337-379; 385-414; 413-466.—Visual acuity was under 3/60 Snellen in more than 90% of all cases. Information regarding the distribution of the cases in age, sex, nationality, and occupation is given and is compared with that of the population in the area from which the cases were drawn. Among the findings are the following: The chief causes of blindness were cataract 16.8%, myopia 16.3%, venereal disease 13.9%, chronic septicaemia, auto-intoxication, etc. 10.7%, glaucoma 8.7%, congenital anomalies and abiotrophies 7.5%, and injury 6.4%. Miners and quarry workers showed an outstandingly high incidence from injury. 14.7% of all cases gave a history of similar defect in other members of the family, while conditions possibly of a hereditary nature showed a positive history in 25.4%. Prevention and cure of blindness are dealt with under the headings of true prevention (prevention of actual causes of blindness), prevention by treatment (either of general or ocular disease), and curative measures.—R. J. Beitel, Jr. (Dartmouth).

1875. Mueller, W. The clinical examination of the hard of hearing. *Ann. Otol., etc., St Louis*, 1942, 51, 756-760.—"This paper constitutes a part report

of the results so far obtained by work being carried out under the auspices of the Winthrop Foundation for the Study of Deafness. A description is given of procedures used in the clinical ear, nose, and throat examination of the hard of hearing patients whose hearing disabilities could not readily be ascribed to obvious ear pathology. In view of the long range nature of this study, no attempts have been made to evaluate the findings or to draw conclusions."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1876. Newhart, H. Presentation of a simple device for excluding interfering noises from one ear while testing hearing acuity of the other ear. *Laryngoscope, St Louis*, 1942, 52, 983.—"The device consists of a small fruit juice glass loosely packed with absorbent cotton, and a standard Trimm No. 660 soft sponge-rubber telephone receiver ear cushion which tightly fits the flaring rim of the glass. The glass serves as a convenient handle for the device and the cotton packing absorbs the reverberations of such noises as penetrate the glass. The soft sponge-rubber ear cushion held over the auricle with moderate pressure against the head acts as a gasket and reduces the level of interfering noises to a practical minimum."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1877. Peddie, W. The development of the trichromatic theory of colour vision. *Phil. Mag.*, 1942, 33, 559-575.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 8627.

1878. Schuler, N. Some new aspects of abnormal psychology. *Optom. Wkly*, 1942, 33, 1033-1036; 1057-1059; 1113-1115; 1141; 1169-1170; 1197-1200; 1225-1226.—Case studies are presented indicating a relationship between certain types of psychotic traits and visual disturbances. Improvement in the ocular symptoms may contribute to improvement in the mental state.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).

1879. Shepard, C. F. Improving color vision. *Optom. Wkly*, 1942, 33, 1253-1254.—The author justifies training in color recognition without claiming that there is any possible cure for congenital color blindness.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).

1880. Shepard, C. F. Visual acuity notations. *Optom. Wkly*, 1943, 33, 1365-1366.—A table of equivalents is presented in which visual acuity is indicated by various methods of notation, with a frequency distribution for prediction of probable acuity curves in large groups.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).

1881. Smith, W. Alternating exotropia and possible left cycloverversion complicated with reading disability due to arrested association attention reflex development. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1943, 20, 39-51.—Report of a case in which alternating strabismus and reading disability were overcome through orthoptic exercises.—M. R. Stoll (American Optical Company).

1882. Smith, W. Ocular training and development. *Optom. Wkly*, 1942, 33, 1281-1285; 1309-1313; 1337-1341.—A series of detailed case studies

is presented, with the conclusion that persons able to recognize the 3 primary colors are suitable subjects for training in color perception. Some persons diagnosed as color blind are either color ignorant or slow in discerning form and outline of mixed colors. Cases of improved acuity in myopia are reported following ocular training.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).

1883. Solandt, D. Y., & Best, C. H. The Royal Canadian Navy colour vision test lantern. *Canad. Med. Ass. J.*, 1943, 48, 18-21.—"The construction of the Royal Canadian Navy colour vision test lantern is described. Test procedures are outlined, and the evaluation of data thus obtained is discussed."—J. E. Zerga (War Manpower Commission).

1884. Traquair, H. M. An introduction to clinical perimetry. (4th ed.) London: Henry Kimpton, 1942. Pp. xv + 332. 30s.

1885. Verhoeff, F. H. Simple quantitative test for acuity and reliability of binocular stereopsis. *Arch. Ophthalm.*, Chicago, 1942, 28, 1000-1019.—A test is described in which the observer is required to report correctly 8 times in succession the relative positions of 3 black strips on a translucent ground. Two strips are in the same plane, the third is 2.5 mm. nearer or farther away. The strips are of different widths (2, 2.5, and 3 mm.) to provide misleading clues. A perfect score on the 8 arrangements which the apparatus provides represents an acuity of stereopsis of 20/10, at 2 m.; of 20/20, at 1 m.; and of 20/40 at .5 m., by analogy with the Snellen notation. The technique for administering the test is simple and is designed to eliminate successful guessing, cheating, or dependence on monocular clues. Advantages as compared with the Howard-Dolman test are indicated. The claim that the test is perhaps the best stereoscopic test now available for determining a subject's fitness for aviation training was challenged in the ensuing discussion, where high correlation with results of the Howard-Dolman test were reported.—M. R. Stoll (American Optical Company).

1886. Volokhov, A. A. [Investigation on the chronaxie of cutaneous receptors during post-natal development.] *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1941, 30, No. 2, 147-159.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 8629.

1887. Walker, J. P. S. Test type. *Brit. J. Ophthalm.*, 1942, 26, 556-559.—Doubting the validity of test type which permits a recording of visual acuity of better than 6/6 (i.e. 20/20), the author argues that the design of the ordinary Snellen type is wrong. In the true Snellen type a letter should be built up with 25 black and white squares, each of which subtends an angle of 1 minute at 6 meters. In the ordinary so-called Snellen type the letters are printed in black on white paper, and there are about 13 black squares on what is equivalent to several hundreds of white. It is for this reason that a patient can read the type too easily. Accordingly the author has designed a Snellen type by taking 25 black and white squares, arranged in the form of letters, and placed them on a card of neutral gray.

With this he has found that "only those who truly have 6/6 vision can read the letters." A further objection is to the practice of bringing the patient nearer to the type when he can not read 6/60 and thus recording the acuity as 3/60, 5/60, and so on. This procedure is inaccurate, magnification of the retinal image and accommodation playing important rôles. For such cases the author has made type as follows: 6/90, 6/120, 6/150, and 6/180. Results, showing discrepancies between the two methods of testing, are presented in tables of comparisons.—*R. J. Beitel, Jr.* (Dartmouth).

1888. Wiltberger, P. B. Color perception. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1943, 26, 78-80.—The author suggests a classification for varying degrees of color defects, indicating that approximately 6% of available potential pilots are rejected on the basis of an inaccurate test for color perception.—*D. J. Shaad* (Kansas City, Kans.).

1889. Wolff, D. Microscopic examination of human labyrinths from patients exposed to loud noises. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1942, 36, 843-852.—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

1890. Wright, W. D. A survey of modern researches on colour vision. *Refractionist*, 1942, 31, Sept.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A lecture summarizing the existing knowledge concerning color vision, and the probable lines of research in this field, suggests that immediate study will involve the relation between rod vision, cone vision, and visual purple.—*D. J. Shaad* (Kansas City, Kans.).

1891. Zolina, Z. M. [The influence of central glare upon the discrimination capacity of the eye.] *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1940, 28, No. 4, 303-306.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 8631.

[See also abstracts 1771, 1799, 1800, 1804, 1818, 1823, 1918, 1946, 2034, 2138, 2139, 2140.]

LEARNING, CONDITIONING, INTELLIGENCE

(incl. Attention, Thought)

1892. Andrews, R. C., & Hunter, W. S. Double alternation by a maze-bright strain of rats, with some data on brain lesions. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 87-94.—In this experiment an elevated block type of maze, 11 units, 10 culs-de-sac, was used in the double alternation pattern. 11 rats of the 18th generation of Tryon's maze-bright strain were used; they were blinded by enucleation. They received one trial daily, and time, total errors, and errors per cul-de-sac were recorded. With the maze both rotated and units interchanged, no rat made a perfect run in 50 trials, though 3 rats made short sequences of responses in double alternation order. After this, the rats were run in the maze with no rotation and no interchange of units until they had run 3 perfect trials in succession. The present rats proved slightly superior to Wistar stock rats used in an earlier experiment. As soon as an animal had reached the criterion of 3 errorless runs, he was

trained in the maze with no interchange of units, but with the maze rotated 45° (clockwise) each day. Again the present rats proved superior to the Wistar stock. The procedure of the first 50 trials was then repeated for 61 trials. After having been subjected to bilateral brain lesions, 2 rats were retrained. It was found that lesions in either central or occipital areas destroy the capacity to perform the double alternation.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

1893. Buxton, C. E. Level of mastery and reminiscence in pursuit learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 176-180.—"In pursuit learning, the absolute amount of reminiscence increases, then decreases, as level of mastery before a constant rest-interval rises; the relative amount of reminiscence . . . , on the other hand, decreases in a negatively accelerated function as the initial mastery becomes greater. Reminiscence is here shown over a 10-min. interval, longer than the longest interval permitting indisputable reminiscence in verbal learning. Fatigue is not thought to be adequate as an explanation of the present results. The re-learning data substantiate the recall findings, but the rest interval was not so clearly beneficial when the re-learning index is employed."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

1894. Cofer, C. N., Janis, M. G., & Rowell, M. M. Mediated generalization and the interpretation of verbal behavior: III. Experimental study of antonym gradients. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 266-269.—The notion was tested that reinforcement by antonyms would increase the reactions of words in an original list of 10 unrelated words more than repetition of a control list of unrelated words would do. Results obtained from 84 subjects "tend to suggest that generalization may occur in this way," although a small amount of interference manifested in the recall tests after reinforcement by the control or unrelated series obscured the meaning of the results.—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

1895. Estes, W. K. Discriminative conditioning. I. A discriminative property of conditioned anticipation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 150-155.—"A series of presentations of a tone followed by food to a group of rats resulted in the conditioning of an anticipatory state to the tone, the primary index being the discriminative effect of the tone upon a lever-pressing response which had previously been reinforced with food but in no way associated with the tone. During a test period subsequent to the series of tone-food combinations, the rate of lever pressing was markedly increased during intervals when the tone was sounding and depressed during silent intervals, although the response had never been associated with the tone prior to the test period."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

1896. Foley, J. P., Jr., & Cofer, C. N. Mediated generalization and the interpretation of verbal behavior: II. Experimental study of certain homophone and synonym gradients. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 168-175.—"This experiment was designed to demonstrate generalization (a) along more than one homophone gradient from a given stimulus word,

- (b) along a synonym gradient from the stimulus word, and (c) along a synonym gradient two degrees of transformation removed from the original stimulus word. Results seem to indicate generalization in all of these dimensions, and to this extent confirm the writers' previous theoretical analysis [see 17: 1104]."—*M. J. Zigler (Wellesley)*.
1897. **Ganike, E. A.** [Comparison of the maze method and the method of conditioned reflexes in experiments on mice.] *Fisiol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1941, 30, No. 2, 207-210.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 8645.
1898. **Gantt, W. H., & Brogden, W. J.** Cerebellar conditioned reflexes. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 199-201.—Abstract and discussion.
1899. **Girden, E.** Role of the response mechanism in learning and in 'excited emotion.' *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 1-20.—Can a conditioned response be established in absence of the power to respond with the specific muscles? The experimental procedures were: (1) Conditioning was established in a mild-state of erythroidine drugging, CR consisting of both striate and smooth muscle components. After training, tests were made during the deep-state (complete muscular paralysis). (2) Other animals were conditioned in the deep-state; all tests were made in the mild-state, though in some recovery was first permitted. The CS was a 250-watt spotlight presented for 4 sec., or the light combined with tone. The US was a shock to the forepaw. The subjects were 14 puppies, 3 to 8 weeks old. It was found that a CR did not develop in the muscles unless striated muscle responses were made during training; learning took place in the deep-state, but was limited to the autonomic components. These data are interpreted to mean that the central nervous system is capable of mediating learning irrespective of muscular paralysis, but that "muscular responses must be made during training if they are to be incorporated into the learned pattern." The data are considered theoretically in considerable detail.—*D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore)*.
1900. **Grant, D. A.** The pseudo-conditioned eyelid response. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 139-149.—"Eyelid responses were photographically recorded in an experimental group of 31 subjects and a control group of 30 subjects. Light and three intensities of sound stimulation from a signal buzzer served as four different conditioned stimuli. A puff of air to the cornea was the unconditioned stimulus. In the experimental or pseudo-conditioning group, the procedure consisted of giving the subject 40 puff stimuli, unaccompanied by either light or buzzer stimuli, on each of the first two days of the experiment." The results of the investigation are: "(1) Following a series of 40 puff stimuli unaccompanied by any conditioned stimuli, significant gains were found in the frequency of eyelid responses to light. (2) Significant retention of the responses was shown over a period of more than a week. (3) There was no evidence for extinction of the responses during a series of 24 unreinforced presentations of the conditioned stimuli. (4) The average amplitude of responses to light followed the same trends as the frequency results, but the changes were not as reliable as those in the frequency data. (5) The reactions to the buzzer stimuli tended to follow the same trends as the reactions to light, but the changes were not as consistent nor as reliable. The intensity of the buzzer stimuli was not related to the frequency of pseudo-conditioned reactions."—*M. J. Zigler (Wellesley)*.
1901. **Grant, D. A.** Sensitization and association in eyelid conditioning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 201-212.—"Eyelid responses were photographically recorded during: (a) pseudo-conditioning (32 subjects), in which the conditioned stimulus was not presented with the unconditioned stimulus, (b) conditioning (31 subjects), in which the conditioned and unconditioned stimuli were paired in the usual manner, and (c) a visual fixation procedure (31 subjects), in which the unconditioned stimulus was not presented at all. The conditioned stimulus was an increase in illumination; the unconditioned stimulus was a puff of air to the cornea. . . . Clear-cut and approximately equal increases in the frequency of eyelid responses were found following pseudo-conditioning, conditioning, and visual fixation procedures. . . . The only statistically reliable difference between the responses of the pseudo-conditioning and fixation groups was in their distributions of latencies."—*M. J. Zigler (Wellesley)*.
1902. **Koehler, O.** Dohlen erlernen unbenannte Anzahlen. (Jackdaws learning unnamed numbers.) (Film.) [Berlin?]: Reichsanstalt für Film und Bild, 1940.
1903. **Koehler, O.** Vom Erlernen unbenannter Anzahlen bei Tauben. (The learning of unnamed numbers in pigeons.) (Film.) [Berlin?]: Reichsanstalt für Film und Bild, 1940.
1904. **Koehler, O.** Wellensittiche erlernen unbenannte Anzahlen. (Parakeets learning unnamed numbers.) (Film.) [Berlin?]: Reichsanstalt für Film und Bild, 1940.
1905. **Löwi, M.** Observations on comprehending. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 129-133.—The problem of the present study was to determine what psychological factors are significant in the process of combining words into meaningful sentences. The material was 5 sentences made up of from 3 to 7 words each and presented for .1 sec. Subjects were 40 college women. The sentences were presented as many times as necessary for the subject to grasp them. Analysis of the process by which comprehension is achieved shows that much is contributed by the subject's active anticipation and acceptance or rejection of the anticipated elements.—*D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore)*.
1906. **McClelland, D. C.** Studies in serial verbal discrimination learning: III. The influence of difficulty on reminiscence in responses to right and wrong words. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 235-246.—"Forty-four subjects were presented with lists of 20 words. They had to learn to respond to half the words (right words) by reading the word aloud and to the

other half (wrong words) by remaining silent. After one practice session, they learned a list to a criterion of 15 correct responses out of a possible 20. 22 subjects then continued learning as before until they reached mastery (one perfect trial); the other 22 continued learning after a 2-minute rest period filled with color-naming. From comparisons of the results of the two conditions, the following conclusions appear justified. (1) The difficulty of acquiring responses to right and wrong words was the same for both groups of subjects in both learning and relearning. (2) In contradiction to previous results [see 16: 4302] no reminiscence appeared in the group averages for the wrong words after a 2-minute rest. . . . (3) When the subjects were divided into two groups depending on whether they made a high or low average number of correct responses per original learning trial, those who made a high average per original learning trial showed reminiscence; those who made a low average did not."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

1907. *McLane, A. S., & Hoag, J. E.* The curve of forgetting in the first three minutes. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 105-110.—Individual tachistoscopic presentation to 5 subjects of figures, words, and nonsense syllables was followed by a delay of 0-150 sec., before the subject was permitted to record what he remembered. The results showed no systematic decline in number of items recalled, but rather peaks at different times which were relatively constant for a given subject. In the group tests with 50 subjects only nonsense syllables were used, which were presented for .5 sec. by a projection lantern; each series consisted of 6 syllables, and 6 series constituted 1 test. The subjects were required to write the syllables recalled after intervals of from 0 to 180 sec. The mean score for the group was highest after a 20 sec. delay ($3.06 \pm .81$), lowest after 15 sec. ($1.88 \pm .61$). Critical ratios of the differences between the mean scores after different amounts of delay ranged in 9 cases from 2.6 to 7.8. The data are considered theoretically.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

1908. *Perin, C. T.* The effect of delayed reinforcement upon the differentiation of bar responses in white rats. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 95-109.—"Six groups of albino rats, 25 in each group, were trained in a bar-pressing situation. . . . The experimental variable differentiating the six groups was the interval of time between the correct response and food reinforcement for the response. Delay intervals used, . . . were, zero, 2 sec, 5 sec, 20 sec, and 30 sec. All of the animals were given 60 training trials on the bar responses with reward being given immediately for either direction of push. Differential reinforcement was then given to the animals with the preferred response. . . . Practice curves for five of the six experimental groups show the percent of trials made without error. The limits of habit strength in terms of perfection of the response differentiation with practice does not discriminate between the zero and the 2-sec delay groups. Additional delays (5, 10 and 20 sec) result in a decrease in the level of

perfection. The rates of rise at the level of 50 percent perfection are given for the different delay groups and demonstrate that the rate of habit acquisition is an inverse function of the delay-of-reinforcement interval. . . . If the food were delayed longer than 30 sec the correct response would not be learned."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

1909. *Pintner, R.* Responses in an association test. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1943, 56, 274-276.—This posthumously published study is a continuation of the analysis first reported in 1933 (see 7: 6094), of the responses of students to the stimulus 'Think of the name of a president of the United States,' one item of a written association test. In all, responses have been analyzed for 6,071 individuals from 1925 to 1941. Three factors appear to operate in determining the most common responses: habit, recency, and feeling tone or emotional aura. This study of the response to one stimulus word over a period of years has been chosen to show how contemporary happenings may influence associative trends. "The association test may act as a sort of miniature barometer." "The emotional factor may at times become as potent or more potent than the habit factor, . . . but the habit factor is there ready to take over as soon as the emotional tone decreases."—*E. Girden* (Brooklyn).

1910. *Prothro, E. T.* Egocentricity and abstraction in children and in adult aments. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 66-77.—The present study undertook to investigate the characteristics of egocentricity and abstraction in the thinking of 84 individuals with MA's between 5 and 7 and CA's between 4 and 45 years. The IQ's of the aments ranged from 34 to 46, of the normal children from 92 to 136. Tests of animism, juxtaposition, relativism, and abstraction were made by standard procedures. The results showed that 86% of all cases fell in the 3 lowest stages of animism, 67% gave at least one instance of juxtaposition, 94% made responses in the 2 lowest stages of relativism, and on the abstraction tests, a large majority made one voluntary grouping and 2 verbal interpretations where 6 groupings and 6 interpretations were possible. CA was found not related to animism and relativism scores, but aments obtained significantly worse scores on the juxtaposition and abstraction tests than the children. There is no tendency for uniformity in scores on all the tests, indicating that there is no general egocentric tendency which is measured by these tests.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

1911. *Roessler, R. L., & Brogden, W. J.* Conditioned differentiation of vasoconstriction to subvocal stimuli. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 78-86.—"The present investigation was designed to test whether or not conditioned differentiation of vasoconstriction to subvocal repetition of nonsense syllables might be elaborated." Only 4 of 15 college men "reached the criterion of conditioned vasoconstriction to the buzzer and 'wek' repeated aloud" in 20-60 trials. "Conditioned differentiation, with 'wek' repeated aloud as the positive stimulus and

'zub' repeated vocally as the negative stimulus, was demonstrated with 5 trials of 'wek' aloud reinforced with shock and 5 trials of 'zub' unreinforced for S-I; 30 trials of 'wek' and shock, and 35 trials of 'zub' were required to develop conditioned differentiation in S-IV. Conditioning of vasoconstriction to the nonsense syllable 'wek' repeated subvocally was elaborated to the criterion with S-I and S-IV in 10 and 30 trials respectively. Conditioned differentiation to the subvocal stimuli 'wek' and 'zub' attained the criterion immediately with both S-I and S-IV. Conditioned differentiation demonstrates the validity of conditioned vasoconstriction to subvocal stimulation."—*D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore)*.

1912. Shastin, N. R. [On the inhibitory effect of so-called indifferent stimuli.] *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1941, 30, No. 2, 211-214.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 8666.

1913. Stoddard, G. D. *The meaning of intelligence*. New York: Macmillan, 1943. Pp. x + 504. \$4.00.—This book "attempts to relate technical issues to certain problems in modern life" by bringing "into a focus various research findings on the broad question of intelligence." Part I is concerned with attributes and concepts of intelligence, and its physiological basis. Part II describes the background and instruments of mental testing, and the factor theories. "It should never be the aim of intelligence tests to reduce all differences in experience to a minimum. . . . The aim always is to measure ability regardless of the way in which it is developed." Part III deals with the characteristics, organic correlates, and course of mental growth. Here too are considered sex differences, and the concepts of feeble-mindedness and genius. In Part IV the author discusses nature and nurture and summarizes numerous studies based on the IQ, including the Iowa findings. "Heredity permits . . . a wide shift in IQ. Since environmental forces may be positive, negative, or partially counterbalancing, differential effects may be produced at different age ranges or under differing conditions." In Part V, educational and social implications are considered. "Of this we can be sure: the possibilities for human development through educative means are far greater than our ancestors supposed."—*E. B. Mallory (Welleley)*.

1914. Szekely, L. *The dynamics of thought-motivation*. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 100-104.—In the several previous experimental studies on the dynamic processes of thought, the emphasis has been rather upon the heuristic methods of thought than upon the motivational aspects. In this note the author analyzes the type of response made to two thinking problems, the solutions of which involve recognition of properties of the materials used in an unusual context ('restructuralization'). The author emphasizes the affective components of the process; not only is there a cognitive solution to the problem, there is also an emotional goal which must be achieved. The significance of the emotive factor is discussed.—*D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore)*.

1915. Thune, L. E., & Underwood, B. J. *Retroactive inhibition as a function of degree of inter-*

polated learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 185-200.

—The materials employed were lists of 10 two-syllable adjectives in pairs. Learning was via the method of anticipation. Two dozen male undergraduates served as subjects. The lists were presented for 5 trials, then there was a rest of 20 min., or a second list was presented 2, 5, 10, or 20 times, after which the original list was again learned until 2 successive errorless trials occurred. It was found that recall scores (number of correct anticipations) were a more sensitive measure of retroactive inhibition (RI) than relearning scores (number of trials required to attain a given criterion of mastery). RI increased up to 10 repetitions of the interpolated list, beyond which an additional 10 repetitions yielded no further increase in RI.—*M. J. Zigler (Welleley)*.

1916. Victoria, M. *La gnosis corporal*. (Body gnosis.) *Rev. Neurol. B. Aires*, 1941, 6, 179-246.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 8947.

[See also abstracts 1926, 1994, 2055, 2155, 2167, 2174, 2178, 2179, 2207.]

MOTOR AND GLANDULAR RESPONSES

(incl. Emotion, Sleep)

1917. Allers, R. *The cognitive aspects of emotions*. *Thomist*, 1942, 4, 589-648.—This is a discussion of the relationship between the awareness of values and emotional states. The contributions of Scheler, Kierkegaard, and Heidegger are outlined in connection with an analysis of the cognitive aspects of dread, despair, love, compassion, and disgust. By means of emotions man becomes aware of the place he holds within the order of being, and this knowledge arises when man's intellect is focused upon the whole of the emotional situation. A negative emphasis is given to the biological aspects of emotion.—*E. B. Knauff (Brown)*.

1918. Bartley, S. H. *Some parallels between pupillary 'reflexes' and brightness discrimination*. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 110-122.—"The pupils of the two eyes were measured by infra-red photography during response to independent stimulation by discs of various sizes and intensities. In certain cases, ascending steps in total quantity of light were presented to the visual mechanism, the first part of the series provided by one disc, and the last part by the other. In the simpler situations, the two eyes responded more or less on the basis of total flux, intensity and area not being equally effective. When the quantity of stimulation on the one eye was very small, or stimulation was entirely absent, the pupil followed the other pupil precisely. This was a demonstration of the maximal consensual reflex. In the complex cases . . . the behavior of the pupils paralleled the outcome characteristic of brightness discrimination under such conditions. Their quantitative pattern of action was parallel to that of brightness discrimination in demonstrating Fechner's Paradox."—*M. J. Zigler (Welleley)*.

1919. Booligin, I. A. [The relation between the cerebral cortex and the motor action of the digestive

track.] *Ark. biol. Nauk*, 1939, 54, No. 2, 65-78.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 8355.

1920. Bose, N. K., Ghose, R., & Bose, S. K. The conquest of fear. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1942, 17, 100-107.—The authors discuss fear as considered in ordinary language, which includes dread, fright, and apprehension, as distinct from pathological fear. The senior author relates a story of how Buddha overcame a feeling of fear. Buddha was afraid of loneliness and remoteness from human beings in the first stage of his ascetic life; the conquest of this fear by the intellect was achieved after analyzing the root cause of this fear, by facing reality. The remarks of the two junior authors contribute to the general understanding of fear situations and the emotions that safeguard the individual against the eventuality of a danger, resulting in behavior that leads to flight.—A. Weider (New York University).

1921. Burford, G. E. Involuntary eyeball motion during anesthesia and sleep; relationship to cortical rhythmic potentials. *Anesth. & Analges.*, 1941, 20, 191 ff.

1922. Cawthorne, T. E., Fitzgerald, G., & Hallpike, C. S. Studies in human vestibular function: II. Observations on the directional preponderance ("Nystagmusbereitschaft") resulting from unilateral labyrinthectomy. *Brain*, 1942, 65, 138-160.—Caloric tests were carried out with nine patients following unilateral labyrinthectomy. After the disappearance of the initial post-operative nystagmus, marked directional preponderance of caloric nystagmus toward the unoperated ear was found in all patients. The preponderance diminished with time. Indications of bidirectional sensitivity to endolymph flow made Bárány's explanation of post-operative changes unacceptable, and a new interpretation is proposed. It is suggested that normal bidirectional sensitivity is destroyed by the elimination of tonic (chiefly utricular) impulses following unilateral labyrinthectomy. The original balance is partially restored on the basis of central compensation such as that described by Bekhterev. Differential diagnosis of labyrinthine lesions is discussed. Further consideration is given to the integration within the vestibular nuclei of the various tonic impulses involved in the mechanism of directional preponderance of induced vestibular nystagmus.—D. A. Grant (Wisconsin).

1923. Davidson, G. M. Passing the meridian of life. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1942, 16, 692-706.—There are distinguishable clinical symptoms which occur when passing the meridian of life. The first of these, which may appear as early as the end of the third decade, is the onset of tiring. Two other important symptoms are anxiety and insecurity. Chronological age is not altogether indicative of physiological and psychological age. The chief therapeutic aim should be the preparation of the young for the events which lie ahead.—G. W. Kisker (U. S. Army).

1924. Devlin, W. J. The effect of certain pharmacological preparations on the emotions of normal and psychotic subjects. *Stud. Psychol. Psychiat. Cathol.*

Univ. Amer., 1942, 5, No. 6. Pp. 56.—10 normal and 31 psychotic subjects were used in tests with eschatin and follutein. Normal subjects given eschatin reported muscular relaxation and freedom from worrisome thoughts, which was corroborated by external observation. After taking follutein they reported a feeling of strength, observation showing mild euphoria. Chronic effects were studied in patients who received a series of treatments. Of 13 dementia praecox cases so treated, 3 were discharged in less than 6 months after treatment with follutein, one after treatment with eschatin, and one after treatment with both. Of 21 manic-depressives, 14 likewise left after treatment with eschatin. Intercorrelations of the physiological measurements, using Spearman's tetrad-difference method, revealed a G factor for follutein in relation to effect on red blood cells, white blood cells, polymorphonuclear leucocytes, and all lymphocytes. For eschatin the G factor involved effect on total red and white blood cells, small lymphocytes, and diastolic blood pressure.—D. T. Spoerl (American International College).

1925. Dexter, E. S. Twins in "Who's Who in America." *Sch. & Soc.*, 1943, 57, 219-220.—Although one person in 70 is a twin, there is only one twin in 1048 (30 pairs in fact) in *Who's who in America*. Only 1/3 of the pairs are both in the same calling. This proportion obtains also for the data from *Leaders in education*. Even excluding errors, the above indicates that "both members of a pair of twins do not achieve distinction in proportion to numbers of pairs of twins in the population."—M. Lee (Chicago, Ill.).

1926. Festinger, L. Development of differential appetite in the rat. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 226-234.—"A group of rats were run in a single discrimination point apparatus. The choice involved was between a ten-second feeding on one food and a one-minute feeding on a different food. The appetites for the two foods used were equal at the start of the experiment. After 24 days, the animals ran only slightly more than 50 percent of the time to the greater amount of food. A control group showed that if only one food were involved, the animals would learn to run to the greater amount of food almost 100 percent of the time. It was further found that the number of runs made by the experimental group to the greater amount of food was increased by increasing the strength of the hunger drive."—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).

1927. Fitzgerald, G., & Hallpike, C. S. Studies in human vestibular function: I. Observations on directional preponderance ("Nystagmusbereitschaft") of caloric nystagmus resulting from cerebral lesions. *Brain*, 1942, 65, 115-137.—"Directional preponderance of caloric nystagmus to the side of the lesion was present in ten cases of lesions localized within or involving the temporal lobe. It was absent in ten other cases in which lesions were localized to portions of the cerebrum other than the temporal lobes." The caloric tests, as modified by

the writers from Grahe and Vogel, consisted of the introduction of free-flowing water at 30° and 44° C. into the external meatus. Two observers watched the nystagmus occurring in the "straight ahead position of the eyes . . . accompanied by voluntary fixation." Directional preponderance of caloric nystagmus may prove to be of considerable diagnostic value, particularly because the "right temporal lobe is a notoriously silent zone of the cortex."—*D. A. Grant (Wisconsin).*

1928. Gonzalez Ulloa, M. *Fatiga cronica.* (Chronic fatigue.) *Guatemala Med.*, 1942, 7, No. 10, 2-4.

1929. Ham, G. C. *Effects of centrifugal acceleration on living organisms.* *War Med., Chicago*, 1943, 3, 30-56.—This is a review of the subjective and objective effects of positive, negative, and transverse accelerations on human beings. The bibliography comprises the "open" literature from various countries up to 1942. The subjective end point of blackout is the basis of most experiments. The nervous sequelae of negative acceleration (force toward head) are more serious than those of positive acceleration (force toward feet). Apparently, tolerance to negative or transverse (body prone, parallel to long axis of plane) acceleration cannot be changed. Tolerance to positive acceleration can be improved, but no one method is definitely superior. Although inadequate, present knowledge of the physiological and pathological effects of acceleration does indicate certain goals and warnings. The amount of acceleration producing blackout does not necessarily determine the level at which unconsciousness will occur. Moreover, confusion and prolonged reaction time during and after acceleration reduce the validity of blackout as an end point. Measures to increase tolerance should be tried first in the centrifuge, but final decisions should be reached in planes under service conditions.—*M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).*

1930. Hansen-Pruss, O. C. *The importance of psychogenic factors in the treatment of allergic disturbances.* *Sth. med. J., Bgham*, 1940, 33, 1317-1323.

1931. Hines, M. *The development and regression of reflexes, postures, and progression in the young macaque.* *Publ. Carneg. Instn.*, 1942, No. 541, 153-209.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 9006.

1932. Kalabukhov, N. I. *Certain ecological peculiarities of the common rodents; effect of protracted keeping in darkness on the day rhythm of activity of the mice *Apodemus sylvaticus* L. and *A. flavicollis* Melch.* *Bull. Biol. Méd. exp. URSS*, 1941, 12, 68-71.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 8181.

1933. Kantor, J. R. *Toward a scientific analysis of motivation.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1942, 5, 223-275.—The author examines the status of motivation psychology, motivation as a general scientific problem, the kind of events frequently included as motivation data, linguistic factors in motivation study, investigations of motivation, interpretations of motivation, motivation as an explanatory principle, cultural origins of

motivation theory, motivation and systematic psychology, and significant factors in motive construction. He feels that motivation literature discloses many violations of adequate scientific procedure, that this domain is replete with terminological and descriptive difficulties, that the experimental investigations grouped under motivation constitute a heterogeneous array, that interpretations are imposed on data, that explanation is usually the assertion that motives explain every variety of performance, and that motivation constructions are derived from traditional doctrines rather than from actual investigations. An inter-behavioral field theory should effectively clear up the situation; "motivation constitutes a clearly definable mode of action separable from other actions and subject to handling in a completely objective manner."—*E. J. Gibson (Smith).*

1934. Keeler, C. E. *The association of the black (non-agouti) gene with behavior in the Norway rat.* *J. Hered.*, 1942, 33, 371-384.—Temperamental differences in rats were found associated with differences in coat color, the rats carrying black genes being tamer and less aggressive than the gray. Evidence favors the view that pleiotropy rather than linkage accounts for these effects. A survey of many laboratory strains of Norway rats in America shows tame black mutants segregating after many generations. Some simple behavior tests of individual responses to definite situations were devised and applied to black (non-agouti) and gray Norway rats segregating from a cross of wild gray Norway to tame Wistar albinos. These tests and the differential rat reactions to them are discussed in detail, and results are presented in tabular and graphic form. The two holding tests, four emergence tests, and an annoyance test, all indicate greater wildness among gray animals than among 125 black segregates. A garlic test suggests differences also in sense of smell, the albino being definitely dull in this sense.—*G. C. Schwesinger (American Museum of Natural History).*

1935. Knehr, C. A., Dill, D. B., & Neufeld, W. *Training and its effects on man at rest and at work.* *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1942, 136, 148-156.—14 men followed a middle-distance run training regime for 6 months. The men were studied before and during this period, while at rest and while doing two grades of work on a treadmill. Training was accompanied by slight increase in weight, decrease in pulse while at rest, a small decrement in the respiration rate and volume, and an increase in plasma chloride. Increased efficiency in grade walking was noted. During exhausting work there was an increased capacity for supplying oxygen to body tissues, and an increase in capacity to accumulate lactic acid.—*R. L. Solomon (Brown).*

1936. Lancaster, W. B. *Terminology in ocular motility and allied subjects.* *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1943, 26, 122-133.—This paper, prepared at the request of the National Committee on Optics and Visual Physiology, presents exact definitions for the

terms considered by the author as acceptable in the field covered; suggested abbreviations are included. An official revision will follow.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).

1937. Marcuse, F. L., & Moore, A. U. Experimental studies of physiological patterns in normal and abnormal animal behavior. *Bull. Canad. psychol. Ass.*, 1943, 3, 1-3.—The attempt was made to establish pattern and variability of various aspects of behavior, so that the significance of changes during experimentally-induced disorders would be more meaningful. In a cross-sectional study of 200 rats, a composite criterion (retiring behavior, weight, heart action, defecation) made possible the segregation of a group composed mostly of animals susceptible to convulsive seizures.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

1938. Maslow, A. H. A comparative approach to the problem of destructiveness. *Psychiatry*, 1942, 5, 517-522.—Discussing the general beliefs about the conception of destructiveness, the author summarizes the evidence from comparative psychology. After stressing the difficulties inherent in comparing animal with human behavior, he points out that primary aggression may be found in some animals but is missing in others and that specific examples of animal aggression carefully analyzed are often found to be secondary reactions. The higher the ascent in the phyletic scale, the weaker is the evidence for an instinct of aggression. From the field of child data he stresses the importance of rightly understanding and interpreting what seems to be destructive behavior. It is probably primary only under pathological conditions, and usually incidental or a secondary derivative. Anthropological studies also vitiate the theory of the existence of primary aggression, and suggest the need to recognize destructiveness as a form of behavior and not as a motivation. He concludes with a discussion of aggressiveness or destructiveness as secondary or derived behavior to be considered as a symptom and not as the direct product of some instinct of destructiveness, and hence, to be so treated and studied and differentiated from motivation. Bibliography of author's writings, pp. 616-617.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

1939. Morgan, R., Summers, R. D., & Reimann, S. P. Effects of various types of motion on differences in hydrostatic pressure between ends of a semicircular canal. A theoretic analysis. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1942, 36, 691-703.—The following cases for the motion of a canal have been considered: (1) rotation about any axis perpendicular, (2) parallel, to the plane of the canal; (3) motion of pure translation in a direction perpendicular, (4) parallel, to the plane of the canal. "Since any motion that a canal may have can be resolved into one or more of these cases, it is evident that every possible type of motion has been covered. It has been shown that a hydrostatic pressure difference between the ends of a canal may be produced by angular acceleration or velocity, depending on the

axis of rotation, or by linear acceleration. The mathematical expressions for the hydrostatic pressure differences produced by the various motions are quite simple and would lend themselves very readily to experimental verification."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1940. Pan, R. M. du. La glycémie pendant et après l'effort. (Blood sugar level during and after exercise.) *Helv. med. Acta*, 1942, 9, 508-528.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 8268.

1941. Pappenheimer, A. M. Muscular disorders associated with deficiency of vitamin E. *Physiol. Rev.*, 1943, 23, 37-50.—Analysis of the literature shows that vitamin E is essential to the metabolism of skeletal muscle. It does not appear to have a profound effect on smooth muscle or to be necessary to the integrity of the nervous system. It appears to be concerned with the contractile rather than the resting phase of muscle metabolism, and its primary action may be on the motor end plates, although the evidence on this point is conflicting. The therapeutic use of vitamin E in degenerative diseases of the spinal cord rests upon a very insecure experimental basis. 108 references.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

1942. Pollock, L. J. Effect of extremes of environmental change on man. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1943, 49, 421-444.—The author discusses the bodily effects of fatigue, exhaustion and loss of sleep, starvation and thirst, noise, fear and other emotions, blast concussion, wounds. 101 references.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1943. Richter, C. P. Changes produced by sympathectomy in the electrical resistance of the skin. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 157.—Abstract.

1944. Schwab, R. S. Chronic seasickness: neurological, psychiatric and naval aspects. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1942, 68, 25-28.—Abstract and discussion.

1945. Simonson, E., Enzer, N., Baer, A., & Braun, R. The influence of vitamin B (complex) surplus on the capacity for muscular and mental work. *J. industr. Hyg.*, 1942, 27, 83-90.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 16: 21893.

1946. Summers, R. D., Morgan, R., & Reimann, S. P. The semi-circular canals as a device for vectorial resolution. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1943, 37, 219-237.—"The semi-circular canals are treated from the point of view of the physicist as a device for the resolution of a vector stimulus such as angular acceleration into 3 mutually perpendicular components, one for each pair of homologous canals. The brain, receiving the nerve impulses from the canals, recombines these components vectorially to measure the angular acceleration to which the individual is subjected. The brain has so evolved that, without consciousness of the intermediate steps required, it yields an immediate answer to this problem whose mathematical solution requires some minutes of tedious computation. Equations, graphs, and a numerical table are given so that the mechan-

ical stimulus to each canal can be found when the head is subjected to angular acceleration about any axis. It is shown that the sum of the mechanical stimuli to the three pairs of canals is greatest when the angular acceleration is about an axis which makes equal angles with the planes of the canals. The total mechanical stimulus is least when the axis is perpendicular to the plane of any one pair of canals."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1947. Thomson, A. L. **Facts and theories about bird migration.** (Rev. ed.) London: Witherby, 1942. Pp. 192. 6s.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This book is essentially a reprinting of the first 1936 edition with very few minor additions and changes. It is divided into 4 main parts, each containing 3 chapters: (1) introduction; (2) directions, seasons, and methods; (3) immensity, complexity, and regularity; and (4) theories of migration. It is "designed for the general reader and not the advanced student."—E. Girden (Brooklyn).

1948. Vaughn, W. T. **What price glory?** *Science*, 1943, 97, 183-184.—In reply to an article by Mills (see 17: 113) on eminence and longevity of physicians, based on a tabulation of the number of obituary lines in the *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, the author points out that the length of the obituary notice is not a reliable index of the importance of the doctor.—F. A. Mole, Jr. (Connecticut).

1949. Wenger, M. A. **An attempt to appraise individual differences in level of muscular tension.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 213-225.—A rating scale for muscular tension level was applied by 8 raters to 74 children between 6 and 12 years of age. The data for individual raters correlated .45-.74 with the mean of all ratings, and the reliability of mean ratings was .76-.92. "The ratings and 16 other physiological variables were then intercorrelated and submitted to factor analysis by the centroid method. At least two meaningful factors were found, one of which was defined as a factor of muscular tension. Factorial estimates of this factor for the 74 cases yielded a distribution of scores markedly similar to that found for the ratings alone, and were found to correlate equally well as the muscular ratings with ratings of certain personality traits. . . . Factorial estimation affords the most adequate technique for the measurement of general muscular tension."—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).

1950. Whelan, F. G., & Richter, C. P. **Electrical skin resistance technic used to map areas of skin affected by sympathectomy and by other surgical or functional factors.** *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1943, 49, 454-456.—The authors describe a dermometer with a special zinc electrode constructed for mapping areas of skin resistance. The affected area always has an abnormally high resistance.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

[See also abstracts 1782, 1802, 1803, 1807, 1808, 1826, 1830, 1833, 1840, 1842, 1889, 1973, 1976, 1986, 2017, 2021, 2060, 2083, 2088, 2102, 2121, 2141, 2210, 2213, 2221.]

PSYCHOANALYSIS, DREAMS, HYPNOSIS

1951. Beltran, J. R. **La sugestion hipnotica.** (Hypnotic suggestion.) *Rev. Asoc. méd. argent.*, 1942, 56, 514-516.

1952. Bergler, E. **On a predictable mechanism: enabling the patient even at the beginning of analysis to check the veracity of interpretations.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1943, 30, 19-32.—If an interpretation given in analysis is correct, the superego of the patient will utilize this interpretation to punish the ego. To defend itself, the ego will supply an alibi to disprove or justify the non-acceptable behavior. As a result the patient will furnish dream material in which he excuses himself by finding legitimate, reasonable bases for his attitudes. Thus every dream not only expresses infantile wishes, but it also refutes the reproaches of the conscience. The author suggests that the analyst "prophecy" to his new patient that he will have such dreams in order that the patient may feel that he himself may check up on the analyst's interpretations.—L. B. Heathers (Smith).

1953. Brill, A. A. **The universality of symbols.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1943, 30, 1-18.—Dream interpretation is ordinarily done through analyzing the dreamer's associations to his dream. However, in some cases it may be done by directly interpreting the symbolism of the dream since many symbols appear to be ubiquitous. What may be merely symbolically connected nowadays may, in earlier times, have had conceptual or linguistic identity. Examples are given of the similarity of symbols in dreams, myths, fables, etc.—L. B. Heathers (Smith).

1954. Capelli, J. F. **[Hallucination and constitution.]** *Sem. méd. esp.*, 1941, Part 1, 1144 ff.

1955. Carmichael, B. **The death wish in daily life.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1943, 30, 59-66.—The author reports the associations of an analyzand, a lay physician, regarding the reality of the death instinct.—L. B. Heathers (Smith).

1956. Federn, P. **Psychoanalysis of psychoses. Part I.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1943, 17, 3-19.—The paper deals with the conditions for the psychoanalytic treatment of schizophrenia and manic-depressive psychoses. Factors emphasized include the establishment of positive transference, the necessity for interrupting treatment when transference becomes negative, the importance of extra-analytic support, and the settling of the sexual question. Widespread training in psychoanalysis is recommended for physicians, nurses, social workers, and pedagogues. Lay analysis is defended.—G. W. Kisher (U. S. Army).

1957. Hayward, E. P. **Types of female castration reaction.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1943, 12, 45-66.—Women who orient their lives around penis envy may be divided into the wish-fulfillment type and the revengeful type. The hypothesis is offered that the development of penis envy at the anal-sadistic stage of development most frequently results in the revengeful type of woman, and it usually is en-

countered where the little girl has been raised with a brother near her own age. Such a child is faced with the evidence of the anatomical difference and is disturbed in a characteristic way by her seeming defect. The wish-fulfilment type of woman becomes preoccupied with penis envy after having reached the phallic level of development, and such women have no brothers close to their own age. The revengeful type of woman lives a barren existence and tends to revenge herself upon the world for her defect, while the wish-fulfilment type of woman tends to acquire a penis equivalent which frees her to use her intellectual potentialities in a constructive manner.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

1958. Kubie, L. S., & Margolin, S. A physiological method for the induction of states of partial sleep, and securing free association and early memories in such states. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1942, 68, 136-139.—Abstract and discussion.

1959. Mitra, S. C. Manas-Samikhshan. Calcutta: Ranjan Publishing House, [1942?]. Pp. xv + 187. Rs. 2.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This is the second book in Bengalee literature which attempts to present some facts of depth psychology. The book contains articles on psychoanalysis, a few articles on psychological problems published elsewhere in Bengalee periodicals, an article on Freud, and another on the development of psychoanalysis. The concept of the unconscious had heretofore remained somewhat remote, due to the manner of its description in the foreign literature. The author attempts to do away with this remoteness through his choice of examples.—*A. Weider* (New York University).

1960. Nunberg, H. Limitations of psychoanalytic treatment. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 97, 469-474.—Abstract and discussion.

1961. Oehlschlegel, L. Regarding Freud's book on "Moses"; a religio-psychoanalytical study. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1943, 30, 67-76.—Freud's book (see 13: 5284) is analyzed as representing his attempt to resolve his own religio-racial conflict. The desire to prove that Moses was Egyptian and not Jewish was instigated by Freud's wish to reject his own racial affiliation since it limited the extent of his power.—*L. B. Heathers* (Smith).

1962. Saltmarsh, H. F. Psychical research, old and new. *J. Amer. Soc. psych. Res.*, 1942, 36, 66-75.—Early psychic researchers devoted themselves to collecting and classifying spontaneous cases of extranormal character. Recently, the trend has been toward rigid experimentation and statistical evaluation. The advantages and disadvantages of each approach are assessed, and the conclusion is reached that both methods should be retained. In addition, the best possible use should be made of logical inference and non-intellectual intuitions in formulating fresh working hypotheses.—*B. M. Humphrey* (Duke).

1963. Sears, R. R. Survey of objective studies of psychoanalytic concepts. *Soc. Sci. Res. Coun. Bull.*, 1943, No. 51. Pp. xiv + 156.—This book is a

systematic appraisal and summary of published investigations, experimental and observational, on problems and concepts derived from Freudian theory. The topics covered are: erotogenesis, erotic behavior of children, object choice, distortions of sexuality, fixation and regression, repression, and projection and dreams. Each chapter has a brief summary of conclusions. The final chapter summarizes the general findings and conclusions under the headings of: infantile sexuality, Oedipus: a lesson in cultural relativity, development and regression: the role of learning, mental mechanisms, the directions of progress. 9-page bibliography and index.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

1964. Uchôa, D. M. Considerações sobre o estado atual da teoria e prática da psicanálise. (Considerations on the present state of the theory and practice of psychoanalysis.) *Rev. Neurol. Psiquiat.*, S. Paulo, 1942, 8, 123-131.—This is an appreciation of Freud's work and a discussion of certain aspects, particularly transference, countertransference, anxiety, and the applicability of psychoanalysis to the psychoses, which have undergone modification. Psychoanalysis is an adjuvant to psychiatry especially in the understanding of individual problems, character abnormalities, difficult children, and familial neuroses.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1965. Wolberg, L. R. The Divine comedy of Dante. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1943, 30, 33-46.—The Divine comedy is analyzed as an expression of Dante's method of handling the Oedipus situation.—*L. B. Heathers* (Smith).

[See also abstracts 1975, 1980, 2048, 2228.]

FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS

1966. Akelaitis, A. J., Risteen, W. A., Herren, R. Y., & VanWagenen, W. P. A contribution to the study of dyspraxia and apraxia following partial and complete section of the corpus callosum. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 75-78.—Abstract and discussion.

1967. Allendy, R. Les fondements de la psychothérapie. (The foundations of psychotherapy.) *Praxis*, 1942, 31, 647-654.

1968. Anastasopoulos, G. [Origin and development of involutional psychoses.] *M Schr. Psychiat. Neurol.*, 1941, 104, 321 ff.

1969. Austregesilo, A. [Aphasia and left parietal lobe.] *Cultura Méd.*, Rio de J., 1941, 3, 3 ff.

1970. Bales, F. Types of social structure as factors in "cures" for alcohol addiction. *Appl. Anthropol.*, 1942, 1, No. 3, 1-13.—Although the data concerning effectiveness of treatment are not ideal, the author believes that the method of treatment of alcoholism employed by the organization called Alcoholics Anonymous is more successful than that of comparable societies. The reasons for the success of Alcoholics Anonymous are discussed. The author proposes that the acceptance by the alcoholic of the

continuous obligation to cure others is an important element in maintaining his own cure.—*W. Dennis* (Louisiana).

1971. Blair, D. Group psychotherapy for war neuroses. *Lancet*, 1943, 244, 204-205.—"To cope with the difficulty of dealing with neurotics under Army conditions I introduced group psychotherapy. The combined effect of the explanation, persuasion, and suggestion involved produced satisfactory results. The method enabled me to give each patient reasonably adequate treatment. The patients themselves appreciated the attention received, and at the end of the lectures discussed their problems in a more satisfactory manner than they would have done with several individual interviews. Group psychotherapy can only be applied by psychotherapists having a personality fitted for the method, but in their hands I think it well worthy of trial."—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

1972. Bondy, R. E. The individual's adjustment to severing community ties in 1942. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1943, 27, 16-19.—Not only purely personal problems arising from the fact of separation from the home and community, but also the fact of responsibility for other people, are important in their effect upon the individual soldier's morale. The Red Cross, through its field service and its psychiatric social workers, fulfills a need in helping the soldier to resolve his problems and meet his home responsibilities.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.).

1973. Braatoy, T. [Neuromuscular hypertension as contribution to understanding of neurotic states.] *Nord. Medicin*, 1941, 10, 1687 ff.

1974. Bredmose, G. V., & Petersen, C. J. M. [Encephalographic examination of patients with neurotic manifestations.] *Nord. Medicin*, 1941, 10, 1367 ff.

1975. Brody, M. W. An analysis of the psychosexual development of a female—with special reference to homosexuality. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1943, 30, 47-58.—This paper describes the factors in the environment and in the psychosexual development of a young woman which led her to accept, partially, homosexual but not heterosexual relationships.—*L. B. Heathers* (Smith).

1976. Brown, F. W. Heredity in the psychoneuroses (summary). *Proc. R. Soc. Med.*, 1942, 35, 785-790.—It is impossible at the present time to separate decisively the influence of environment and heredity, although heredity plays quite as important a part as environment in the development of the psychoneuroses.—*J. E. Zerga* (War Manpower Commission).

1977. Brussell, J. A., & Wolpert, H. R. The psychoneuroses in military psychiatry. *War Med.*, Chicago, 1943, 3, 139-154.—This is a review of psychoneurotic cases at Fort Dix since the entrance of the United States into war. In both soldier and civilian, the ego fears not so much the actual existence of war as the symbolic appreciation of a threat

to previous security. Among draftees neuroses occur chiefly in the early twenties, and the average time between the onset of symptoms, in civilian life, and admission to the hospital is one year. A chronic incurable disease in the family was either repeated by the patient as conversion hysteria or was the basis of his anxiety. The chief complaints were chest pain, nervousness, "stomach trouble," pain in other regions, and worry or depression. The fears expressed were usually of crowds, open spaces, noise, speed, and firearms (without fear of being wounded). Previous trauma, suicidal thoughts, and overt sexual maladjustment were uncommon. The effects of separation from mother were often recognized by the patient. The groups affected were, in order of frequency: white collar workers, unskilled laborers, skilled tradesmen and professional workers, and the unemployed.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1978. Bychowski, G. Disorders in the body-image in the clinical pictures of psychoses. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 97, 310-335.—Disorders in the body-image may originate from either psychogenic or brain-pathological sources. Psychogenic disturbances may develop from physical injury or loss of a body part or from the withdrawing of libido from a given body part. Examples of disorders of various kinds, from both psychogenic and brain-pathological causes, are given. The author offers a possible explanation for such projection phenomena as phantom limbs.—*L. B. Heathers* (Smith).

1979. Caravedo, B. Tratamiento social de los enfermos de la mente. (Social treatment of the mentally ill.) *Rev. mex. Psiquiat. Neurol.*, 1942, 9, No. 51, 11-17.—The work of modern psychiatry has been advanced enormously through child study and through social interpretations of maladjustments. Organized psychiatry is in a position to utilize social treatments, both preventive and curative. Such treatments make use of known data concerning environmental factors, and will require legal and other governmental backing. Practical devices coming increasingly into use are family aid procedures and colonization.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

1980. Carcamo, C. E. Mecanismos patogenicos de la impotencia psiquica masculina; estudio psicoanalitico. (Pathogenic mechanisms of psychological male impotence; psychoanalytic study.) *Rev. Psiquiat. Crim.*, B. Aires, 1942, 7, 367-380.

1981. Cason, H. The psychopath and the psychopathic. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 4, 522-527.—The results of an analysis of the frequency with which synonyms for such terms as psychopath, psychopathic, constitutional psychopathic inferiority are used, based on 139 summaries of articles, monographs, and books.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

1982. Chapple, E. D., & Lindemann, E. Clinical implications of measurements of interaction rates in psychiatric interviews. *Appl. Anthropol.*, 1942, 1, No. 2, 1-11.—Interview behavior was recorded by a hidden observer who operated two polygraph keys which indicated the time during which the inter-

viewer and interviewee were speaking. The obtained records were analyzed in several ways, including the plotting of the interviewee's cumulative total of active seconds (counted as plus seconds) and his inactive seconds (counted as minus). Double-silences and double-actions were also treated. Graphical analyses of several abnormal cases and of one normal case are presented. Several clinical categories are discriminable by this objective method.—*W. Dennis* (Louisiana).

1983. Clerf, L. H., & Braceland, F. J. **Functional aphonia.** *Ann. Otol., etc., St Louis*, 1942, 51, 905-915.—"Functional aphonia is a hysterical conversion symptom and constitutes an escape mechanism in a personality which is loosely integrated to begin with. . . . Mirror laryngoscopy reveals a normal larynx. There is failure to maintain proper adduction of the vocal cords during phonation. The dangers of 'fixing the neurosis' by protracted medication and instrumentation are considered and attention is directed to the fact that mere removal of superficial symptoms does not mean that the patient is cured. Usually the only result of treatment by electricity and gadgets is changing the locus of the complaint."—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

1984. Cobb, S. **Psychosomatics and psychoneurosis.** *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1943, 13, 245-255.—" 'Psychoneurosis' is too broad a term to be used in classifying men for military or other services. It takes in at least two large groups where reactions are quite different—the underreactors and the overreactors. There are also six or eight clinically significant subdivisions. Persons classified in some of these groups are probably almost always useless for military service. Those in other groups may make good soldiers or officers. No one test will recognize a 'psychoneurotic.' Ability to look up past history, to carry out a good interview and to perform a battery of tests is necessary."—*C. Pfaffman* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1985. Curran, D., & Mallinson, W. P. **Depressive states in war.** *Brit. med. J.*, 1941, Part 2, 305-309.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The authors studied 88 consecutive cases admitted to the neuropsychiatric unit of a Royal Navy auxiliary hospital because of more or less severe depressions. Only half of the depressions arose primarily as a result of stressful external situations. The patients "were for the most part excellent men, who broke down not through any deficiency in morale but largely owing to certain deficiencies in adaptability, due to age, temperament, mental backwardness or arteriosclerosis." Their average age was 36. Prognosis was generally good if the illness lasted less than 6 months and if the symptoms were mild.—*L. B. Heathers* (Smith).

1986. Curtis, J. F. **A study of the effect of muscular exercise upon stuttering.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1942, 9, 61-74.—21 stutterers read six 500-word passages on each of three occasions at one week intervals. The experimental condition consisted of five 15-minute periods of rather strenuous exercise

interpolated between the readings of the six prose passages during the second of the three cycles. Frequency of stuttering, mean duration of stuttering blocks, total time stuttered, and per cent of total reading time stuttered were computed from polygraph records. The trend of the data (except for mean duration of stuttering) was toward a slight decrease in amount of stuttering during the reading of the series of passages. No statistically significant effect of the strenuous exercise upon stuttering was found.—*W. H. Wilke* (New York University).

1987. D'Heucqueville, G. [Outline of an immediate program for the prevention of mental disease in 1940 France.] *Arch. int. Neurol.*, 1940, 59, 156 ff.

1988. Feldman, S. **On the fear of being buried alive.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1942, 16, 641-645.—This fear is discussed from the psychoanalytic point of view. The idea may appear in early childhood, and is often related to phantasies of being completely alone in the world. The irrational basis of the fear is found in the improbability of the occurrence. Proof that the fear is neurotic is supplied by the fact that it either disappears by itself, or following analytic treatment. The obsessional nature of the idea may also be caused by moral discontent or by the withdrawal of love.—*G. W. Kisker* (U. S. Army).

1989. Flicker, D. J. **Psychiatric induction examinations, with a review of the results of examining 17,000 selectees.** *War. Med., Chicago*, 1942, 2, 931-943.—Of 16,882 selectees examined at Fort Blanding, Fla., after having passed their local boards assisted by advisory boards, 325 were rejected on neuropsychiatric grounds. Flicker analyses the literature on psychiatric examinations of draftees and makes suggestions for improvements. He doubts the hunches and spot diagnoses of even the most expert psychiatrists, except in obvious conditions. His recommendations are: the necessity for a psychiatric, hospital, educational, social, and work history available to local boards; using state hospital physicians to help in induction; limiting the psychiatrist's examinations to 50 a day, with a minimum of 5 minutes per man; and the mandatory filling out of a minimum neuropsychiatric blank by the selectee. A modification of Form 221, Army General Orders has been used successfully at Forts Blanding and Oglethorpe. The questions are asked by a noncommissioned officer while the psychiatrist observes from the background.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1990. Freedman, H. L. **The rôle of the mental-hygiene clinic in a military training center.** *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1943, 27, 83-121.—Described is the mental hygiene unit at the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center at Fort Monmouth, which is attached to headquarters and functions through the adjutant's office. Also detailed are the directives of organization, the rôle of a clinic in a line organization (as distinguished from one attached to Medical Corps or hospital), the personnel and their duties, an analysis of case load, and ways in which the unit

functions on problems of reclassification, physical disability, social maladjustment, absence without leave, discharge from the service, etc. Cases are summarized to illustrate types of problems dealt with and procedures followed.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.).

1991. **Freestone, N. W.** An electroencephalographic study on the moment of stuttering. *Speech Monogr.*, 1942, 9, 28-60.—Following a summary of the literature on brain potential studies of stutterers, an experiment on 20 stutterers and 20 normal speakers is described. Records from 8 cortical areas were made, during silence, normal speech, and stuttering. A study of 1,000 CR's indicated 35 significant differences (above 2.7) and 18 trend differences (between 2.0 and 2.7). 13 of the 14 brain areas studied revealed differences in favor of the hypothesis that stutterers lack foci of heightened cerebral activity necessary for speech integration. Brain potentials during stuttering were different from potentials during stutterers' normal speech and silence. 46 differences supported the hypothesis that stutterers lack heightened foci of cerebral activity and 2 differences did not. Seven differences were in favor and none were against the interpretation that lack of foci differentiate stuttering speech from the stutterer's normal speech and silence. It is concluded that stutterers are neurologically differentiated from normals and that they are forced to function in a state of relatively reduced consciousness which militates against the establishment of a dominant speech gradient. The data lends support to the Travis hypothesis of a lack of speech gradients in stutterers.—*W. H. Wilke* (New York University).

1992. **Gerstmann, J.** Problem of imperception of disease and of impaired body territories with organic lesions. Relation to body scheme and its disorders. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 48, 890-913.—"The problem of the phenomena of imperception of disease and of the related types of amnesia for, or non-recognition of, or consecutive psychotic production with respect to, the impaired parts or side of the body is studied. The anatomic, physiologic and clinical aspects of the subject are discussed. The question of the value of the phenomena in cerebral localization is alluded to. The concept of the so-called body scheme and the relation of these phenomena to it are examined. The conclusion is reached, on the basis of available evidence, that they are to be considered as indirect disorders of the body image. The direct disorders of the body scheme are reviewed and analyzed in this connection. The differentiation between the two groups of disorders and their particular characteristics is indicated. An attempt is made to categorize the various disturbances in the sphere of body scheme that have been observed with organic conditions. . . . The fundamental importance of the facts emerging from the study of these disorders for an understanding of many an obscure phenomenon in the fields of neurology and psychiatry is emphasized." 44 references.—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

1993. **Gildea, M. C. L.** Industrial psychiatry in wartime. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1943, 13, 141-147.—On the basis of work done in the past 3 years as part of community programs of the Waterbury and New Britain Societies for Mental Hygiene, the author discusses ways in which a social psychiatrist can be of service to industry.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1994. **Goldstein, K.** The significance of psychological research in schizophrenia. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 97, 261-279.—The author discusses the symptoms and treatment of schizophrenics in the light of their performance on various sorting tests. In general, the schizophrenic shows a loss in the ability to abstract or do conceptual thinking and an abnormal dependence on the external and internal stimuli acting upon him at the moment. Because of the dominance of this "concrete" approach, the patient loses more or less the normal demarcations between self and world, his words lose their usual representative character, and his perceptions no longer show the expected figure-ground relationships.—*L. B. Heathers* (Smith).

1995. **Grigg, A. E.** The concept of levels in orthopsychiatry. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1943, 13, 147-150.—One of the problems facing research workers in the field of orthopsychiatry is the difficulty of deciding where to look for the final explanation. Application of the concept of levels will aid modern research, serve as a reminder for the worker at one particular level, and warn him not to judge before he seeks correlations with the data of other levels.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1996. **Grotjahn, M.** Two observations concerning the psychiatric examination in the induction centers of the United States Army. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1943, 4, 85-86.—An experienced psychiatrist soon learns to detect most of the obviously psychiatrically ill persons prior to induction, but it is doubtful that he should be expected to detect those who will later break down with schizophrenia or manic-depressive psychosis. It is important that the psychiatrist be on guard against slipping into the rut of automatic and routine examination. The situation at the induction center is such that the psychiatrist may find it difficult or impossible to function efficiently beyond a certain duration. Unconscious defense mechanisms may develop which result in antagonism toward the draftee and other physicians.—*C. E. Henry* (Western Reserve).

1997. **Guttmann, E.** Aphasia in children. *Brain*, 1942, 65, 205-219.—Among 30 children with cerebral lesions, aphasia occurred with the same regularity as in adults. The clinical picture is usually one of diminished speech production with dysarthria and telegraphic style in the recovery period. Surprisingly rapid recovery (4 weeks or less) is found for aphasia of purely motor type. Some cases of aphasia showed very little, if any, deficit of intelligence on tests, whereas some of the cases with right hemisphere lesions and no aphasia did show retardation of intellectual development. "Brain damage rather than

aphasia [might be] the factor responsible for the disturbance of intelligence."—D. A. Grant (Wisconsin).

1998. Hamill, R. C. The Veterans Facilities Administration's neuropsychiatric examination. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1943, 4, 86-89.—All varieties and degrees of mental difficulty can have a definite monetary value to the patient, thus making disability more desirable than ability. After the last war the number of cases of war neurosis was supplemented by cases that succumbed to the intellectual difficulties of vocational training. Later on, there were "more who were disabled by the depression than by anything else," with consequent compensation. The unconscious behavior of these men at the time of physical examination is often at variance with their subjective complaints, particularly with respect to tests of vision and audition. The individual must decide how he is to react to life's difficulties. "If these psychoneurotic conditions were not so recognized, they would be much less common."—C. E. Henry (Western Reserve).

1999. Harrison, F. M. Psychiatry in the Navy. *War. Med.*, Chicago, 1943, 3, 113-138.—Although the incidence of mental disease in the Navy is low, the invaliding rate exceeds all other disabilities since a definite diagnosis of mental disorder usually means discharge. Psychoneuroses form the largest group. Hysterical paralyses are rare, as they would hinder escape, and apathy is unusual because bombardment is not continuous. Exhaustion psychoses may develop after long service. Harrison describes the methods of elimination of the unfit, the functions of aptitude boards (composed of psychologists and psychiatrists), and maintenance of morale. Unsatisfactory but not dangerous recruits are now given inaptitude discharges instead of being invalided. This precludes pension claims. A higher type of recruit is being secured. Navy environment imposes more rigid and complex demands than any other Service and hence concentrates and demonstrates weakness and incapacity. The most important practical factors in morale are fatalism and familiarity.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

2000. Harrower-Erickson, M. R. Diagnosis of psychogenic factors in disease by means of the Rorschach method. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1943, 17, 57-66.—Five or more of the 9 Rorschach neurotic signs were found in the records of 80% of a group of 74 clinically diagnosed neurotics, but in only 15% of the records of 385 control subjects. Other clinical groups may also show a higher incidence of these signs than normals. The signs have proved of value in differentiating maladjusted patients whose physical conditions were due primarily to psychological factors, from patients whose symptoms were primarily of organic origin.—G. W. Kisker (U. S. Army).

2001. Hill, T. R. Tropical neurasthenia. *Lancet*, 1943, 244, 332-333.—"So-called tropical neurasthenia is a common cause of invaliding from the

tropics. There is no state of neurasthenia due purely to the effect of tropical climate on a previously healthy person. Of 500 consecutive admissions to a tropical hospital, 50 showed a neurasthenic state. Tropical life may exaggerate a neurotic predisposition, and physical diseases of the tropics may manifest themselves partly in neurasthenic symptoms. . . . Unstable personnel should be eliminated by examination before appointments in the tropics; malaria should be thoroughly treated; and laymen going to the tropics should be instructed in principles of tropical medicine and hygiene."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

2002. Hitch, K. S. A Rorschach diagnosis of cerebral arteriosclerosis. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1943, 17, 81-86.—A Rorschach diagnosis of psychosis due to cerebral arteriosclerosis was made independently of the medical history, and later confirmed by the neuropsychiatrist. It is suggested that possible mathematical relationships exist between the Rorschach determinants which may lead to a more exact diagnosis of cerebral lesions. The Rorschach record and complete scoring summary are presented.—G. W. Kisker (U. S. Army).

2003. Hohman, L. B. A reclassification of anxiety neuroses as affective disorders. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 225-228.—Abstract.

2004. Huber, M. Re-education of aphasics. *J. Speech Disorders*, 1942, 7, 289-293.—In view of the fact that brain injury cases from the present war are already appearing in hospital wards in this country, the problem of aphasia takes on special significance in rehabilitation plans. The services of speech correctionists in the rehabilitation of aphasics are indispensable. The author reviews some of the possibilities and opportunities in this field for speech correctionists.—C. V. Hudgins (Clarke School).

2005. Johnson, T. E. The correction of disorders of speech. *Sth. med. J.*, Bgham, 1941, 34, 1143-1148.

2006. Jones, M., & Scarisbrick, R. Effort intolerance in soldiers; a review of 500 cases. *War Med.*, Chicago, 1942, 2, 901-911.—This study from Mill Hill Hospital, London, takes up the causation, classification, measurement, treatment, and prognosis. The condition is essentially an anxiety neurosis directed either toward the environment, some organ (the largest group), or an objectless fear. The best objective measurement is the respiratory exercise tolerance test. Exhaustion occurs much earlier than in normal controls and before the blood gives evidence of "physiological" fatigue. The therapeutic aspects most requiring attention are misinterpretation of symptoms and absence of incentive to get well. The most practicable method of treatment is group teaching with individual attention from specially instructed nurses. A situation frequently encountered is an almost delusional attitude toward heart disease in inhibited, inaccessible persons who have never sought advice. Of the last 100 patients discharged, 18 returned to their former duties; 52 were recommended for transfer,

special training, or lighter work; and 30 were discharged from the army. The possibility of suitable transfers gives an added incentive to recovery.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

2007. Kraines, S. H. Brief psychotherapy. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1943, 27, 70-79.—Described is a technic for treatment of neuroses by non-psychiatrically trained physicians. The therapist must understand that neurotic symptoms arise from tension and the use of symbolism, as the resultant of 3 forces: constitution, environmental training, and current exciting stress. The attitudes of the patient toward new stimuli and problems must also be understood. Therapy involves 4 phases: therapy of stress, changing the situation; therapy of attitudes, relieving the original cause of the attitude and substituting a more mature attitude; social therapy, the most effective aspect of which is satisfying work; and adjunctive therapy, dealing with the symptoms directly.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.).

2008. Lehrman, S. R., & Weiss, E. J. Schizophrenia in cryptogenic narcolepsy. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1943, 17, 135-143.—A case of narcolepsy in schizophrenia is presented along with a brief discussion of previously published studies of the narcoleptic-cataplectic syndrome.—*G. W. Kisker* (U. S. Army).

2009. Lewis, A. Social effects of neurosis. *Lancet*, 1943, 244, 167-170.—This is a follow-up study of 120 soldiers discharged from the army for neurotic illness, and investigated by personal visits to their homes. "The average interval since their discharge into civilian life was 6½ months. . . . 53 of the men are now earning less than they did before enlistment. . . . 39 patients were socially unsatisfactory otherwise than in their occupations; they had been guilty of minor delinquency or were inordinately irritable and quarrelsome." Over the course of a year, the proportion of the men who could be classed as socially satisfactory since discharge had risen. This is attributed to "the increasing demand for labor, and to the introduction of an official scheme of rehabilitation in which the doctor and the employment exchange can cooperate in all cases."—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

2010. Lindner, R. M. Experimental studies in constitutional psychopathic inferiority. Part II. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 4, 484-500.—72 cases of constitutional psychopathic inferiority were compared with 48 controls with respect to: ethnographic and genealogical characteristics, marital status, age, education, family background, medical history, employment record, intelligence, personality, and criminal and institutional history. "Institutional history seems more fraught with hazards for C.P.I.'s than for control subjects."—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

2011. Lipton, S. Dissociated personality: a case report. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1943, 17, 35-56.—*G. W. Kisker* (U. S. Army).

2012. Masserman, J. H. Experimental neuroses and psychotherapy. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1943, 49, 43-48.—"Artificially induced motiva-

tional conflicts in animals induce 'experimental neuroses' characterized by anxiety reactions, persistent inhibitions, sensory hyperesthesias, phobias, and other aberrant behavior patterns that correspond to those in human psychopathology. These neurotic manifestations are diminished or abolished by various therapeutic technics which (1) mitigate the intensity of the motivational conflict, (2) decrease the resultant anxiety, (3) force a solution by environmental pressure, (4) furnish a 'social example' of more satisfactory behavior, or (5) provide the animal with manipulative means to 'work through' the emotionally conflictful reality situation. These observations are consistent with certain psychobiologic principles applicable alike to comparative dynamic psychology, to semeiotic psychiatry and to clinical psychotherapeutic technics."—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

2013. Milici, P. Psychology of dementia praecox. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1943, 17, 87-111.—Case report.—*G. W. Kisker* (U. S. Army).

2014. Mira, E. Psychiatry at war. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 97, 474-475.—Abstract.

2015. Paskind, H. A., & Brown, M. Constitutional differences between deteriorated and non-deteriorated patients with epilepsy. V. Capillaries of the finger nail fold. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1943, 49, 49-55.—Between 78 deteriorated and 100 non-deteriorated epileptic patients the following differences were found: (1) The normal, or simple hairpin-shaped capillary loop occurs more frequently in the nail folds of non-deteriorated individuals. (2) Poorly developed capillary loops are found in a larger proportion of deteriorated individuals. (3) Tortuous and bizarre capillaries are significantly more frequent in the deteriorated. (4) In the mentally deteriorated the incidence of loops in which one limb is much more fully developed than the other is greater than in the mentally normal epileptics. Thus "further evidence has been adduced to support the view that there are constitutional, or inborn, differences between the deteriorated and the non-deteriorated patient with epilepsy." 30 references.—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

2016. Paterson, A. Emotional and cognitive changes in the post-traumatic confusional state. *Lancet*, 1942, 243, 717-720.—The author reports 9 case histories of confusional states following brain-injury. He concludes as follows: "Conscious activity comprises many different functions which must all be present before behavior can be said to be normal. They can be knocked out selectively by the various types of brain lesion. The knocking out of any one of these functions resolves into a restriction of the background specific to that function. On the proper activity of this background the function itself depends. We have studied and analyzed the behavior of people with brain injuries in the light of this principle, looking especially for selective breakdown in various fields; and have found that restriction of conscious activity to a few aspects only of a situation and to isolated emotional

attitudes are common in such cases."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

2017. Perelson, J., & Karpman, B. Psychopathic and psychopathic reactions in dogs. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 4, 504-521.—On the basis of exhaustive research it is concluded that canine behavior and emotional reactions are very similar to those of humans. Fear, common to all animals, is especially prominent in dogs. Dogs are rarely egocentric, are definitely submissive, and when they commit crimes, are aware of their criminal acts. Envy and jealousy "arise from and end in the same conflicting situations as in man." Hate is usually the result of bodily punishment and does not displace love once the latter is well established. Canine deceit which can be detected in malingering simulates the behavior of human neurotics.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

2018. Ramírez Moreno, S. Contribución que la psiquiatría puede dar en la defensa nacional. (The contribution that psychiatry can make to the national defense.) *Rev. mex. Psiquiat. Neurol.*, 1942, 9, No. 50, 5-8.—Besides aiding in the selection, diagnosis, and rehabilitation of military personnel, psychiatry can contribute to civilian morale, mental hygiene, and problems of civilian evacuation and industrial stress.—H. D. Spoerl (American International College).

2019. Rosenberg, R. The Adlerian approach to a case of idiopathic epilepsy. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1942, 16, 780-792.—The patient in this case retreated into a psychosis to create an imaginary world in which he could realize his goal which was frustrated by reality. Evidence is presented to show the inferiority motivation of epileptic auras, seizures, equivalents, post-convulsive confusion, and interparoxysmal personality. Dynamic similarities between idiopathic epilepsy and dementia praecox are indicated.—G. W. Kisker (U. S. Army).

2020. Rosenzweig, S., & Bray, D. Sibling deaths in the anamneses of schizophrenic patients. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1943, 49, 71-92.—"It may be said, on the basis of the data from the 356 adequate individual histories studied, that male schizophrenic patients have up to twice as great a chance (39 per cent) of experiencing sibling deaths as do certain control groups (patients with manic-depressive psychosis and dementia paralytica and normal subjects). This observation holds even when extraneous factors, such as size of family, have been statistically controlled. The majority of such deaths occur in siblings younger than the patient and previous to the patient's sixth year of life. When parental deaths are considered together with sibling deaths, it is found that 61 per cent of the schizophrenic patients had one or both in their history. They are in this respect differentiated from all three control groups with statistical significance. Nevertheless these results must be considered tentative until more subjects, especially females, have been studied. The interpretation of the results on sibling deaths that seems to accord best with current

knowledge is a psychosomatic one, in which a possible constitutional weakness is regarded as having been acted on by disrupting psychologic experience."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

2021. Ruesch, J., Cobb, S., & Finesinger, J. E. Studies on muscular tension in the neuroses. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 186-189.—Abstract and discussion.

2022. Scarbrough, H. E. A quantitative and qualitative analysis of the electroencephalograms of stutterers and non-stutterers. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 156-167.—"Electroencephalograms were recorded from the left occipital, motor, and frontal areas of the brain from 20 stutterers and 20 normal speakers. Two records 15 min. long, run at least a week apart, were secured from each individual. Two 30-sec. samples were selected for quantitative measurement from each record. Measurement was made in terms of the number of waves per second. The records were also analyzed qualitatively for the presence of the abnormalities known to be related to neuropathological activity." There were no statistically significant group differences in mean number of waves per second, or in mean standard deviations, for any of the three areas. These results were the same for the first run records, the second run records, and the two runs combined. "There were no significant differences in the values of correlations obtained between the two groups for first run versus second run records, or first sample versus second sample of the same records."—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).

2023. Selling, L. S. Psychotherapy and nutrition. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1943, 4, 38-42.—This article is concerned with the psychological factors in eating, diet selection, and food interest, and with pathological eating. Psychopathological eating problems are classified into 5 types: (1) rejection of certain foods because of improper conditioning in childhood, (2) food idiosyncrasies due to deep-seated emotional conflicts, (3) poorly balanced diet habits set up during periods of unguided appetite development, (4) abnormal association processes resulting in undue interest in or rejection of food, (5) the pathological selection of food as one symptom of a major mental disorder. Each of these types represents a group of patients needing help. "The psychiatrist should be acquainted with cookery and with nutritional methods so that he can guide his patients and understand their fads and the basis of the negative nutritional idea."—C. E. Henry (Western Reserve).

2024. Solomon, A. P. A follow-up study of selectees rejected for psychiatric reasons. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1943, 4, 78-81.—This study of 52 rejectees presents a cross section of the character of those rejected for psychiatric reasons in an industrial neighborhood. For psychiatric discussion, the group is divided into psychoneurotic personalities with negative therapeutic attitudes, pre- and post-psychotic personalities, epileptics, subnormal individuals, speech defectives, psychopathic personal-

ities with alcoholism, patients with post-concussion syndrome, chronic anxiety hysteria, and individuals with acute psychoneurotic reactions to the threat of induction. It is suggested that for the improvement of service the examiner be given authority to recommend the rejectee for a service in the armed forces, either limited or unlimited, for which he is both physically and psychologically qualified.—C. E. Henry (Western Reserve).

2025. Sommer, C. S., & Weinberg, J. Discharged veterans of World War II in state hospitals and in the community. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1943, 4, 70-74.—The problem of neuropsychiatrically disabled veterans is discussed in relation to rehabilitation. Data are given concerning over 1000 such veterans which show that the vast majority are now gainfully employed. Emphasis is given to the undesirability of stigmatizing language used in military discharge certificates. The work of the psychiatrist at the present time as regards these disabled veterans is outlined to include a medical and psychiatric program, consultation advice, more fair discharge certification, and cooperation with veterans' organizations.—C. E. Henry (Western Reserve).

2026. Stevenson, G. S. The National Committee's part in the war effort: a report on the year's work. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1943, 27, 33-42.—The War Work Committee of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene has formulated a program: (1) The mentally unstable must be protected from the dangers of duty with the armed forces, and the forces must be assured stable individuals. (2) Within the services there must be early detection and treatment of incipient neuropsychiatric cases and care and disposition of the mentally ill. (3) Rehabilitation of disabled civilian and military casualties is necessary. (4) Present services for the mentally defective and ill must be protected. (5) Public morale must be maintained. (6) We should study the problems attendant upon necessary migration. (7) We must plan for postwar changes.—W. L. Wilkins (U. S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.).

2027. Stilwell, L. E., & Schreiber, J. Neuropsychiatric program for a replacement training center. *War. Med., Chicago*, 1943, 3, 20-29.—The authors describe the program at Camp Callan. Its essentials are: (1) Talks are given to line officers to help them recognize and understand men who should be referred to the psychiatrist. (2) A neuropsychiatrist interviews and evaluates each inductee and advises as to his disposition. He also conducts a clinic for men who, although absorbing basic training, have special problems; and he cooperates closely with the military police. (3) An observation ward is maintained. (4) A special training unit exists for the "naturally slow," the illiterate, those having little ability in the use of the English language, and such neurotic and physically handicapped cases as are accepted. A neglected feature of military psychiatry, which should be included during the training period, is a systematic, intensive educational program to acquaint the recruits with the

meaning of this war and arouse their social consciousness.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

2028. Strecker, E. A., & Appel, K. E. Society—psychiatry—survival. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 73-74.—Abstract and discussion.

2029. Weiss, E., & English, O. S. Psychosomatic medicine. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1943. Pp. xxii + 687. \$8.00.—The authors, a psychiatrist and a professor of clinical medicine, review the present management of psychosomatic problems and suggest appropriate diagnostic approaches. The classification of ailments as either functional or organic is outmoded; physical examinations should be combined with an investigation of personality. All medicine is psychosomatic medicine, for which a knowledge of psychopathology and tissue pathology are necessary. "The majority of patients who have symptoms referred to the heart region do not have evidence of organic heart disease." Cardiovascular disorders, functional digestive disturbances, chronic appendicitis, gallbladder disease, ulcerative and mucous colitis, cardiospasm, and peptic ulcer are discussed. Additional groupings include the endocrine system and metabolism, the genito-urinary system and the sexual functions, and the respiratory and central nervous systems. The psychosomatic implications of the functions of special sense organs including eyes, ears, and skin, the allergies, dental ailments, and arthritis are discussed. Separate chapters deal with military medicine, general principles of psychotherapy, normal psychotherapeutic problems, special suppressive and expressive therapeutic procedures, and a training program in psychosomatic medicine. Many case histories and illustrations are cited.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

2030. Whitehorn, J. C. Attempts to teach principles of psychiatric interviewing. *Sth. med. J., Bgham*, 1941, 34, 1130-1136.

2031. Wittels, F. Struggles of a homosexual in pre-Hitler Germany. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 4, 408-423.—This is a report of an incomplete analysis of a patient whose many attempts to overcome a fixation on his mother and a superior older brother finally ended in homosexuality. His anal eroticism was constitutionally increased as well as overstimulated by early experiences. The national psychology of Germany is discussed and interpreted as German paranoia whose "victims elude the asylum because they celebrate in groups" and who successfully manifest defense mechanisms against homosexuality.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

2032. Wittson, C. L., Harris, H. I., Hunt, W. A., & Solomon, P. Neuropsychiatric examination of recruits at the United States Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I. *War Med., Chicago*, 1942, 2, 944-951.—The gregarious life on shipboard and the complex, consecutive, and exacting nature of naval operations require a cooperative and reliable type of man. The neuropsychiatric service at the Newport Training Station is described. A doubtful applicant is subjected to 3 psychological examinations of increasing thoroughness and an observation period before a

decision is made. Until the war, rejections maintained a steady average of 4%, the chief causes being: mental deficiency, 33%; constitutional psychopathic state, 26%; neurological disorders, including epilepsy, 24%; and illiteracy, 4%. The percentage of rejections is slightly higher now because of the higher age of applicants. 90% of neuropsychiatric disabilities are detected in the preliminary 3-minute interview.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

2033. Wittson, C. L., Harris, H. I., & Hunt, W. A. **Cryptic nostalgia.** *War. Med., Chicago*, 1943, 3, 57-59.—Homesickness is a mild reactive depression with insight, whereas cryptic nostalgia is a home fixation without insight or overt signs of emotion. It is an aggravated problem in the Navy, which accepts 17-year-olds, for many of whom enlistment means not only the first separation from home, but entrance into a strange, confusing world. The subject appears somewhat apathetic and preoccupied, and, although he tries, is slow to learn and generally unsatisfactory. His spontaneous talk is about home. The intelligence test may suggest feeble-mindedness or schizophrenia. Insight, however, is easily acquired, and thereafter he adjusts rapidly.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

2034. Yacorzynski, G. K., & Davis, L. **Modification of perceptual responses in patients with unilateral lesions of the frontal lobes.** *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1942, 68, 122-127.—Abstract and discussion.

2035. Zhislin, S. G. [On acute paranoids.] Moscow: Prof. Ganushkin's Neuropsychiatric Research Institute, 1940. Pp. 115.

[See also abstracts 1789, 1801, 1803, 1811, 1812, 1815, 1820, 1822, 1827, 1831, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1850, 1868, 1878, 1910, 1924, 1937, 1956, 2010, 2037, 2040, 2042, 2049, 2053, 2054, 2081, 2085, 2095, 2096, 2098, 2099, 2112, 2122, 2147, 2211, 2216, 2227, 2229.]

PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER

2036. Billig, O. **The Rorschach test; an important aid in the personality diagnosis.** *N. C. med. J.*, 1943, 4, 46-50.

2037. Diller, T. **The insanity of George the Third of England.** *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 229.—Abstract.

2038. Fay, P. J., & Middleton, W. C. **Judgment of leadership from transmitted voice.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1943, 17, 99-102.—15 college students were rated for leadership by 10 of their fraternity brothers. The same subjects broadcasted prose material for approximately 30 seconds. 28 general psychology students heard the broadcasts and rated each speaker for leadership. The correlation between the listeners' ratings of leadership and the mean criterion rating was $.08 \pm .03$.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

2039. Fosdick, H. E. **On being a real person.** New York: Harper, 1943. Pp. xiv + 295. \$2.50.—

This book is addressed to the normal or nearly normal person who consults the counselor. The author's thesis is that in addition to environment and heredity, a third force, the conscious personal response, determines personality. Man is guided by purposive activity, especially in the development of personality. The real person, who is the mature and normal individual, is one in whom the various selves are integrated. Integration of the total personality around a central faith is shown to be a source of power in dealing with the problems of adjustment with which man must deal.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

2040. Hathaway, S. R., & McKinley, J. C. **The Minnesota multiphasic personality inventory.** (Rev. ed., 2nd printing.) Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1943. Box of test cards, manual, 10 scoring transparencies, and 50 record-and-profile sheets, \$15.00; 25 additional record-and-profile forms, \$1.25.—This second printing differs from the first (see 16: 3647) in the following respects: (1) the name has been changed from Schedule to Inventory; (2) the shape of the cards has been slightly altered; and (3) three new scoring keys have been added: paranoia, psychasthenia, and schizophrenia. The Inventory is now described as "a psychiatric measuring device for general medical practice."—*E. M. L. Burchard* (Temple).

2041. Hertzman, M. **Recent research on the group Rorschach test.** *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1943, 7, 1-6.—The author briefly reviews some of the problems raised by group Rorschach and some of the results obtained through its use. The outstanding technical problem is that of evaluating the effect of differences in method of administration. The important fact is not that of difference per se, but of difference in results obtained for varying conditions, subjects, and purposes. "What may appear as gross differences in method may actually be functional equivalents or near equivalents." The problems of slide production, time limits, trial blots, slide rotation, type of inquiry, and other variations in method must all be approached from this point of view. Results of several experimenters agree that in the group test percentages of W's, WM's, and P's are greater, whereas D responses are less frequent. Recent experimentation has shown the utility of the group test for screening out convicts requiring psychiatric attention, for the selection of mechanical workers, and for the indication of changes in adjustment under high altitude conditions.—*E. M. L. Burchard* (Temple).

2042. Hubble, D. **Charles Darwin and psychotherapy.** *Lancet*, 1943, 244, 129-133.—The author discusses the psychoneurotic character of Darwin's life-long invalidism, the relation of it to his life work, and what could have been done for him by modern psychotherapy.—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

2043. Kremer, A. H. **The nature of persistence.** *Stud. Psychol. Psychiat. Cathol. Univ. Amer.*, 1942, 5, No. 8. Pp. 40.—Using 6 tests of persistence (word-

building, number-building, magic number square, etc.), and correlating these with 17 personality traits taken from a 7-point rating scale, tests of suggestibility, and school records of CA, IQ, and grades, the relation between persistence and other traits was investigated. Thurstone's centroid method with unknown diagonals and Tryon's correlation profile analysis were used. Subjects were 156 boys aged 8-15. Persistence showed no relation to age and no appreciable relation to intelligence. It varied somewhat with school marks, the average correlation being .215, and tended to vary inversely with suggestibility. Six factors discovered by centroid analysis were: a will factor, stability of character, sense of inferiority and compensation for it, intelligence, will to community, and reliability.—*D. T. Spoerl* (American International College).

2044. Lindner, R. M. A further contribution to the group Rorschach. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1943, 7, 7-15.—This is the first of a series of 5 experiments designed to test the effect of slight modifications in exposure time, slide rotation, and type of inquiry. The subjects were 100 male federal prisoners, average age 34, predominantly native born, 62% of average intelligence, 65% "normal" as to psychiatric status. Slides were exposed in the upright position for 3 minutes, and a written inquiry was used. Results were compared with Hertzman's study of college students (see 16: 4872) and the author's previous study (see 17: 884). Minor differences appeared, but it may be concluded that "given such varying conditions of experiment, given such totally dissimilar subjects, the group method contains reliable constants which are completely predictable. We must expect fewer responses from the group method, more initial whole answers, more initial movement responses associated with wholes. But . . . the Rorschach as an instrument of personality analysis and evaluation appears to be the same tool used with single subjects or with groups of subjects."—*E. M. L. Burchard* (Temple).

2045. Marsh, C. J. The diagnostic value of the Bell Adjustment Inventory for college women. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1943, 17, 103-109.—Of about 1000 freshmen and sophomore women who took the inventory, 23 were later independently diagnosed as maladjusted. Consideration of these cases suggests that the home adjustment scale is more useful in predicting social and emotional adjustment than are the social and emotional scales, but that even this scale "is not particularly sensitive to cases of maladjustment until they are so bad as to be considered 'critical.'"—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

2046. May, M. A. The role of conscience in character and personality. *Schoolmen's Week Proceed.*, 1942, 29, 353-362.—"Conscience is the central problem in the development of character, personality and citizenship." It serves both as guide and motive. "The ideal conscience is that which exacts from the individual the same kinds of behavior that are exacted by the society in which he lives." Ten

rules are given to parents and teachers for the social and moral education of children.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

2047. Peters, R. A study of the intercorrelations of personality traits among a group of novices in religious communities. *Stud. Psychol. Psychiat. Cathol. Univ. Amer.*, 1942, 5, No. 7. Pp. 38.—148 novices living in several religious communities were studied by controlled interview followed by use of Moore's rating scale for pre-psychotic traits, and through a personality rating scale and a battery of tests (ACE Psychological Examination, Bernreuter Inventory, Allport-Vernon Study of Values, and Bell Adjustment Inventory). Data were correlated in part by the tetrachoric method and in part by the Pearson product-moment method. Spearman's procedure for groups of traits isolated these three groups: (1) such undesirable traits as sulkiness, anxiety, depression, irritability; (2) a group dominated by will, consisting of sense and judgment, capacity to adjust, emotional control, and punctuality; (3) sociability, including leadership, dominance, and social adjustment.—*D. T. Spoerl* (American International College).

2048. Smith, L. Aaron Burr. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1943, 12, 67-99.—Psychoanalytic interpretation is offered of the life of Aaron Burr as a markedly oral type of personality, particularly as an "oral optimist," as is shown by the recordings in his diary and the various incidents in his life. A bibliography of 34 psychoanalytic and of 12 biographical and historical references is given.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

[See also abstracts 1779, 1780, 1781, 1841, 2052, 2057, 2100, 2130, 2189, 2203, 2217, 2225, 2226.]

GENERAL SOCIAL PROCESSES

(incl. Esthetics)

2049. Averill, L. A. Civilian morale and mental health. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1943, 57, 169-174.—Morale, essentially a "sustained condition of mental health," rests on certain indispensable conditions: an "unshaken confidence in the pattern of values in the democratic set-up," lack of apprehension about the future, and ability to face reality with assurance and optimism.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

2050. Baumgarten-Tramer, F. Macht und Recht, psychologisch betrachtet. (Might and right viewed psychologically.) *Friedens-Warte*, 1942, 42, 170-175.—In evolution the force of superior strength is gradually modified by opposed cunning. The concept of right enforces a truce, and tends to equalize the effects of differences in endowment. It is aided by the operation of revenge, envy, stubbornness, and hate. Eventually might becomes stabilized or is diverted into constructive channels.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

2051. Bavelas, A. Leaders can be trained. *Ass. Forum*, 1942, 23, No. 6, 12-16.—See 16: 4079.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

2052. Bogardus, E. S., & Lewis, R. H. *Social life and personality*. (Rev. ed.) New York: Silver, Burdett, 1942. Pp. ix + 581. \$2.00.—The second edition of this high school level sociology textbook retains the original edition's (see 12: 5403) emphasis on personality as affected by social life. The material has been brought up to date and is organized into 10 semi-independent units: a general approach to the nature of personality; family life, play and recreation, education, economic life, community life, and religion, which cover types of social life; and finally social control and social adjustment. Each unit is based upon a series of stated problems and contains a preview and discussion of the problems, related library projects and new vocabulary, proposed activities and readings, a case study, and a series of thought questions.—R. B. Ammons (San Diego).
2053. Brickner, R. M. *Is Germany incurable?* Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1943. Pp. 318. \$3.00.—This is an attempt by a psychiatrist "to make sense for the present and hope for the future out of 'German aggression.'" Clinical experience identifies the condition which Germany's mental trend approaches as paranoia. Of the book's 16 chapters, 5 discuss the individual paranoid: his characteristics, his danger to others, his relation to his victim and to society, and his treatment. Individual case history material illustrates these chapters. In 6 other chapters the paranoid trend in German culture is traced through accounts from history and every-day life, and Nazism is seen as only the most recent expression of this trend. Three chapters deal with paranoid tendencies in groups, in primitive societies, and in present-day western societies outside Germany, the latter encouraged by Nazism. Regarding treatment, "the crucial factor in an individual case is the presence of a sufficient mental area remaining clear to act as point of departure." In the case of Germany, "this diagnosis of paranoia is the *sine qua none* of any success" in treatment, and "the 'clear area' of non-paranoid Germans within the German group [of whom there are a great many] is the strategic key to the whole." The population in general must be given occasion to associate tangible reward with the future new régime. Introductions by Margaret Mead and E. A. Strecker; 139 references.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).
2054. Brickner, R. M. *Is Germany incurable?* *Atlant. Mon.*, 1943, 171, No. 3, 84-93; No. 4, 94-98.—This article in two parts (diagnosis and treatment) represents prepublication of material from chapters 1, 9, 10, and 16 of the author's book by the same title (see 17: 2053).—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).
2055. Canady, H. G. The problem of equating the environment of Negro-white groups for intelligence testing in comparative studies. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1943, 17, 3-15.—The writer emphasizes the difficulty, if not impossibility, of equating Negroes and whites by reference to similarity of environment. It is difficult to secure data on intelligence "which will be unaffected by differences in environmental influences without a more widespread and radical control of social and economic conditions than a mere scientific experiment can provide." Further, the application to both racial groups of a test standardized on northern whites is a questionable procedure: "The mental reactions which make an individual atypical in one culture may fit him perfectly for another."—F. W. Finger (Virginia).
2056. Carneiro Leão, A. *Fundamentos de sociologia*. (Foundations of sociology.) Rio de Janeiro: Jornal do Comercio, 1940. Pp. 349.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The point of view is ecological, with emphasis on experimental and statistical procedures. Social psychological topics include social determination, public opinion, assimilation, and social control. Mental capacity in rural and urban regions is discussed, as is social distance.—H. D. Spoerl (American International College).
2057. Caso, A. *La persona humana y el estado totalitario*. (The human being and the totalitarian state.) México, D. F.: Ediciones de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma, 1942. Pp. 277.—See *Philos. Abstr.* 2, No. 11, 18.
2058. Cussler, M. T., & deGive, M. L. The effect of human relations on food habits in the rural Southeast. *Appl. Anthropol.*, 1942, 1, No. 3, 13-18.—The inadequate diet of the poorer southeastern counties has a number of social causes: Emphasis upon cash crops penalizes the use of land for gardening and for the raising of livestock. Widespread tenancy, with high mobility, discourages the planting of gardens, fruit trees, and the rearing of stock, since the tenant cannot easily take these things with him when he moves. The use of "store-bought" foods, often nutritionally inferior, derives in part from the prestige of city dwellers, who use such foods. Increasing prestige of government workers (extension specialists, demonstration agents, etc.) may soon lead to extensive dietary changes, if emphasis is placed upon nutrition rather than upon methods of production.—W. Dennis (Louisiana).
2059. Davidson, G. M. An interpretation of anti-Semitism. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1943, 17, 123-134.—The basis of anti-Semitism is a psychopathological phenomenon rooted in the matriarchy-patriarchy conflict. The manifestations of Judophobia signify unsuccessful attempts at repression of the painful memory of matriarchal dependence.—G. W. Kisker (U. S. Army).
2060. Erikson, E. H. Hitler's imagery and German youth. *Psychiatry*, 1942, 5, 475-493.—Basing his discussion upon Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, the author offers an analysis not of Hitler but of the motivating themes in that book and how they presumably would appeal to the individual German and to the German people as a whole. Topical headings are: father, mother, *Lebensraum*, adolescent, Jew, and soldier. In a concluding section on outlook, the author stresses that all fascistic-adolescent movements owe their existence to outmoded systems, and that the youthful elements of society

must necessarily strive to replace older imageries of government by newer forms. One of the functions of psychology is to recognize in human motivations archaic and infantile residues and to prevent their misuse by demagogic adventurers.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

2061. Franzen, R., & Politz, A. Method for determining number of readers per copy of a magazine circulation. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1942, 26, 477-481.—Starch's method of determining the number of readers per copy of a magazine is criticized because of the assumption that there is only one household per copy. A method of measurement which avoids this assumption is proposed. The method involves (1) determining by controlled sampling the percentage of adults in the area who are readers of the magazine, (2) dividing the adult population by the circulation for the area, and (3) multiplying the percentage found for (1) by the number obtained for (2). This method takes into account the fact that a copy may be passed along from one household to another. The two methods were applied to the same area containing an adult population of 7,581,445, in which 1447 readers were found in the sample interviewed. Starch's method yielded 3.08 as the average number of adult readers in a producing household, whereas the authors' method yielded 6.99 as the average number of readers per copy. Multiple readership outside the household is more important than multiple readership within the household.—*G. R. Thornton* (Purdue).

2062. Garrett, A. Interviewing: its principles and methods. New York: Family Welfare Association of America, 1942. Pp. 123. \$1.00.—This book is intended for case workers, and interviewers in other kinds of organization. Part I, the nature of interviewing, formulates the principles and methods of interviewing used in social case work and discusses many practical questions. Part II, selected interviews, contains illustrative interviews annotated with comments.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N. Y.).

2063. Gilkinson, H. Social fears as reported by students in college speech classes. *Speech Monogr.*, 1942, 9, 141-160.—A 104-item questionnaire and a two-item rating scale, intended to reflect degrees of fear or confidence experienced while speaking to classmates, were filled out by 420 speech students. Item analysis indicated that nearly all of the 104 items contributed significantly to the total scores. Weighted scores had no advantage over the sum of the "yes" responses. The odd-even reliability coefficient, corrected, was .93. Questionnaire scores correlated .72 with self-ratings on confidence and -.69 with "fear" scores based on a check list. Correlations of .39 and .41 respectively were found for ratings of general effectiveness in speaking by teachers and by students. Questionnaire scores had little relation to intelligence test scores, but showed moderate relation to social adjustment and slight relation to emotional stability as measured by the Minnesota Personality Scale. Significant reduction in fear, measured by questionnaire scores, resulted

from 4 months of speech training. The confidence questionnaire appears to be of value for research purposes.—*W. H. Wilke* (New York University).

2064. Glick, P. C., & Young, K. Justifications for religious attitudes and habits. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1943, 17, 45-68.—This reports an attempt to delineate the "rationalizations which persons present for maintaining [their religious] attitudes." Comparison is made between the justifications made by young people whose habits of church attendance are divergent from their parents' and by those whose attendance is similar to that of the parents. Relationships are pointed out between religious habits and attitudes on the one hand, and certain background experiences (the breadth of social contacts; the training in home, school, and church; and moral taboos) and personality traits.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

2065. Goldfrank, E. S. Historic change and social character: a study of the Teton Dakota. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1943, 45, 67-83.—Using the descriptions of travellers and of ethnologists, in-group aggression as an index of social character is related to cultural changes, especially during the 19th century. Frequent in-group murder prior to 1850 occurred in an economy where wealth was unevenly distributed. With the arrival of whites in 1850, in-group aggression decreased, and group-solidifying institutions such as ceremonial adoption and centralized authority began to appear. After making peace with the whites in 1877, in-group murder reappeared along with relaxation of the external threat of the whites. The present picture is solidarity in poverty with opportunities for self-expression being developed within the Christian church.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.* (Bennington).

2066. Gundlach, R. H. World crisis and the changing policies of peace and patriotic societies. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1943, 17, 133-152.—"Our society has a double standard: verbally we talk in moral terms, but in action we tend to follow the principle of power. . . . 1. The [American] Legion is organized as a power, pressure group. . . . In the crisis they have expanded their membership and effected more of their program. 2. The peace societies in peace times are not power but moral *suasion* groups. . . . When a population is resigned to a state of war the immediate aims of the societies are defeated and the membership either drops off or is transformed. . . . 3. The religious societies are not pressure groups but moral *suasion* groups. . . . A world war does not defeat them so much as it does the peace societies, but it forces each religious member into a position of psychological conflict with himself."—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

2067. Holmes, J. B. A study of racial attitudes found in four colleges, including a scale to measure these attitudes. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1943, 12, 69-75.—A scale of opinions concerning liberalism in Negro-white relations was devised so that the questions could be submitted to either race. (The scale is not included in the publication.) The method of

scoring employed was a modified Likert technique. The scale was administered to college students, chiefly psychology students, at two Negro and two white institutions. Within each racial group, one northern and one southern school was chosen. The two Negro groups made the same average scores, and were the most liberal groups. The northern white group was the next most liberal, and the southern white group was least liberal. The author cites several topics on which all groups agreed.—*W. Dennis* (Louisiana).

2068. Hrdlička, A. The German 'race.' *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1943, 56, 238-248.—After an analysis of the anthropological origins, physical and others, of the German nation, it is concluded that "the Germans to-day are a major complex of Germanic-Keltic-Slav composition, and different basically neither in language nor in any special physical or even inborn mental characteristic from other white people. They have become what they are to-day, aside from education, through tradition, habits and especially indoctrination." "There has never been nor is there now any nation of any accomplishments that did not regard itself superior, in the line of those accomplishments at least, to others." "Racism" is a psychological phenomenon but may be made into a powerful agency for temporary unity of a people and its following of self-imposed leaders.—*E. Girden* (Brooklyn).

2069. Joseph, A. Physician and patient: some aspects of inter-personal relations between physicians and patients with special regard to the relationship between white physicians and Indian patients. *Appl. Anthropol.*, 1942, 1, No. 4, 1-6.—Physicians often fail not in curing pathological disorders but in giving the patient emotionally needed help, attention, and affection. On Indian reservations this faulty relationship to his patients is complicated on the part of the physician by overwork, inability to understand his patient's unresponsiveness to cordial overtures, and, because of being paid by the government for his services, an attitude toward himself as dispenser of favors. The Indian looks upon white medicine skeptically and is won over to it only when he can see pragmatically its beneficent effects and when its use does not threaten his status within the community.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.* (Bennington).

2070. Kennedy, F. La guerra de nervios. (The war of nerves.) *Rev. mex. Psiquiat. Neurol.*, 1942, 9, No. 52, 5-11.—The war of nerves, consisting of diverse rumors and propaganda, is deadly against all who have suffered a loss of critical judgment. But this is a widespread condition, based on a generation's acceptance of relativism, psychologism, and devaluation of the intellect. A return to faith in the absolute good, combined with the reintegrating forces of religion, is essential to the maintenance of stability. "It is evidence of poor development that we can tolerate an ethics of international conduct that we would not tolerate in personal conduct."—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

2071. Kisker, G. W. Linguistic and semantic factors in the psychodynamics of war. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1943, 17, 69-75.—It must be realized how far from the world of reality the fictional nature of words has taken us. "To be sophisticated in the nature of meaning and of words, is one protection against the distortion of propaganda," and moves us in the direction of lasting world peace.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

2072. Knowler, F. H. Graduate theses—an index of graduate work in the field of speech. VIII. *Speech Monogr.*, 1942, 9, 1-27.—*W. H. Wilke* (New York University).

2073. Krafft, M. R., & Vorhaus, P. G. The application of the Rorschach method in a family case work agency. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1943, 7, 28-35.—This article is a condensation of a Master's thesis. The author presents in abbreviated form 6 cases from the files of a guidance agency, in each of which the Rorschach has served either to clarify the diagnosis or to suggest profitable avenues of treatment.—*E. M. L. Burchard* (Temple).

2074. Kris, E. The covenant of the gangsters. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 4, 445-458.—This is an analysis of the features of a pact, corresponding to the relationships between members of a gang, so that the leaders of Germany can retain the loyalty of the German people. Essentially there is the promise of loot, a description of retaliation by society in case of capture or defeat, and the threat of punishment for attempts at betrayal. With the progress of the war, German propaganda has become less idealistic and more realistic. The threefold objective of the brutalities of the National Socialists is to intimidate the enemy, to give the impression of strength and determination, and to create a feeling of complicity among the German people. Guilt feelings are created among them or are reinforced by the propaganda and acts of their leaders.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

2075. Leuba, C. Psychological aspects of international reconstruction. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1942, 26, 439-447.—"In the briefest fashion a few of the basic problems in international organization, having important psychological implications, have been reviewed: the re-education of Nazis, Facists and other authoritarian militarists while still maintaining their self-respect and standard of living; furnishing the victorious nations security through a world government to which sufficient police and other powers are granted so that it will gain universal respect; and finally, the development of world-mindedness and world morale." World organization should be the ultimate goal for which we fight; adequate psychological techniques of social control are now at our disposal.—*G. R. Thornton* (Purdue).

2076. Lewin, K. Changes in social sensitivity in child and adult. *Childh. Educ.*, 1942, 19, 53-57.

2077. Lewin, K. Psychology and the process of group living. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1943, 17, 113-131.—A discussion of problems and progress in the psycho-

logical study of social issues.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

2078. **Mitchell, C.** *Do virtues and vices change?* *Sch. & Soc.*, 1943, 57, 111-112.—Ratings of 13 vices and 13 virtues in order of their importance have been obtained yearly from a class of high school seniors. The placements given in 1942 are contrasted with those of 1937. In both years there was complete agreement between all sections of the class and 54% identical placement of items. There may therefore be some significance in the shifts shown over the 5-year period. The chief ones are: in 1942, gossiping and lying are considered more serious; drunkenness, bigamy, and profanity less so; and morality is more highly valued.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

2079. **Moore, J. E.** *A comparison of Negro and white preschool children on a vocabulary test and eye-hand coordination test.* *Child Develpm.*, 1942, 13, 247-252.—82 white and 78 Negro subjects ranging in age from 2 to 7 years were given the Van Alstyne Picture Vocabulary Test for Preschool Children and the Preschool Form of the Moore Eye-Hand Coordination Test. Of the 9 age groups, the white children were superior to the Negro children on the Van Alstyne test in 8 age groups, and on the Moore test in 5 age groups. The difference in culture is related to these findings.—*L. Long* (City College, New York).

2080. **Noon, J. A.** *A preliminary examination of the death concepts of the Ibo.* *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1942, 44, 638-654.—The Ibo of Nigeria explain death as the result of: universal human destiny, malevolent spirits, violation of an oath or duty, offending a spirit which is usually benign, the desire on the part of a person's own spirit to bring misfortune to those living in the world, and the recklessness of one's own spirit which makes one die young. Thinking as judged by this is in terms of causal process, and mourning behavior is compatible with the explanation offered. Socially, death acts as a negative sanction to maintain moral codes. Death at an early age is resented.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.* (Bennington).

2081. **Ombredane, A.** [Language usages.] *Cultura Méd.*, Río de J., 1941, July.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Five different usages of the language function—the affective, ludic, practical, representative, and dialectical—are defined and described. The author discusses the aphasia in relation to these functions of language. (See also 15: 1881.)—*L. B. Heathers* (Smith).

2082. **Orgaz, R. A.** *La conciencia social.* (Social consciousness.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1942, 4, 61-74.—Although no longer formulated in metaphysical terms, social consciousness is nevertheless a valid concept. It is based, in an institutionalized society, on the dynamic differentiation of the ego, which implies a permanent possibility of social relations. Any social grouping will possess its own social consciousness, which fluctuates according to the movement of tensions. This can well be studied in the area of public opinion, where the concept also has

perhaps its greatest utility. The concept is important in establishing the existence and nature of social values.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

2083. **Parsons, T.** *Propaganda and social control.* *Psychiatry*, 1942, 5, 551-572.—Propaganda, now of increasing importance and interest and treated primarily as a psychological problem, is defined as one kind of attempt to influence attitudes, and hence directly or indirectly the actions of people, by linguistic stimuli. It is to be differentiated from enlightenment which permits the individual to formulate his own understandings. However, propaganda must be developed in relation both to the individual and the social situation in which it is to be effective. Hence, it becomes in large part a sociological problem since the essential components of the social situation are the institutional structure, the concrete situation of action, and the cultural tradition. There follows an extensive discussion of these considerations.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

2084. **Podestá, A. V.** *Acerca del Instituto de la Opinión Pública.* (The Institute of Public Opinion.) *Bol. Inst. Sociol., B. Aires*, 1942, No. 1, 127-131.—This is an exposition of the working procedures of the Gallup institute. The two greatest obstacles to introduction of a similar service in Argentina are the problem of determining authentic samples of public opinion, and the expense involved. But these obstacles can be overcome. The U. S. opinion polls are somewhat limited because of their journalistic preoccupation.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

2085. **Redl, F.** *Group emotion and leadership.* *Psychiatry*, 1942, 5, 573-596.—Group emotion is defined as the instinctual and emotional procedures taking place within persons under the pressure of group formative processes. These processes are subdivided into constituent group emotions, which are instinctual and emotional events basic to the group formative processes, and secondary group emotions, which are instinctual or emotional procedures within and among the members of the group, developed on the basis of some group formative processes. Group formative processes take place around a central person or leader, whose role may be that of: the patriarchal sovereign, the leader, the tyrant, the central person as love object, the central person as object of aggressive drives, the organizer, the seducer, the hero, the bad influence, the good example. Each of these types is discussed and illustrated by examples. The importance of group psychological investigations in relation to education and the significance of initiatory practices in group formation are discussed. The author concludes with a discussion of the spatial repetition compulsion, which parallels temporal repetition compulsion, in that a conflict solution once effected by the ego, tends to be repeated; in the group, a conflict solution, existing in one person, tends to be "repeated" in another person in whom it does not yet exist.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

2086. Robertson, A. H. *The ecological distribution of talented persons in the United States.* (Microfilm.) Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms, 1943. Pp. 131. \$1.64.—See *Microfilm Abstr.* 4, No. 2, 141-143.

2087. Ruch, F. L., & Young, K. *Penetration of Axis propaganda.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1942, 26, 448-455.—Although direct listening to Axis shortwave broadcasts is infrequent in this country, broadcast materials are circulated second-hand. The authors attempted to measure the degree of penetration of such propaganda by means of a modified public opinion sampling technique. 400 persons in New York City and 400 in Boston were interviewed. Each was shown 5 statements, 4 of which originated in Axis shortwave broadcasts, and was asked for each statement (1) whether he had heard or seen it in the past few weeks, (2) whether he believed it, and (3) where he had heard or read it. 22.8% of the persons sampled had heard one or more of the rumors; 23.4% believed one or more of them. The average rumor was heard by 6.8% of the interviewees and believed by 6.6% of them. Both circulation and acceptance of the rumors were greater (1) in New York City than in Boston, (2) among lower income groups than among upper income groups, (3) among persons over 45 than among younger persons, (4) among Jews than among non-Jews, (5) among Catholics than among protestants. There were no reliable sex differences. "Newspapers were given most often as a source of rumors and people (word of mouth) next. Radio was seldom mentioned as a source."—G. R. Thornton (Purdue).

2088. Selling, L. S. *Psychology and industrial nutrition programs.* *Industr. Med.*, 1943, 12, 69-73.—Psychodietetics is the psychological and psychiatric study of food in relationship to mental processes. The five aspects of psychodietetics currently being given consideration are: (1) reactions toward foods observed in mental cases; (2) causation of mental disorders by improper feeding; (3) improper nutrition due to peculiar psychological reactions, such as food fads, bad eating habits, and abnormal attitudes; (4) the effect of abnormal nutrition upon the person's ability to think and to make a mental-hygienic adjustment; and (5) the use of educational psychology as applied to nutrition. The importance of the last three aspects in relation to the worker are obvious. These are discussed and a number of recommendations made.—J. E. Zerga (War Manpower Commission).

2089. Sillman, L. R. *A psychiatric contribution to the problem of morale.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 97, 283-295.—If Americans are to destroy fascists without in the end becoming fascists themselves, they must be taught to hate and kill the enemy passionately without guilt feeling while retaining an intense belief in the ideals they are supposedly fighting for. Such education for war requires that the individual's loyalties to his country and its ideals be intensified and that all his aggressions be externalized and directed toward the enemy.

Various techniques for obtaining these end results are discussed. Germany, Japan, and Russia have utilized such techniques for psychological mobilization to a much greater extent than the democracies.—L. B. Heathers (Smith).

2090. Simpson, G. E. *Sexual and familial institutions in northern Haiti.* *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1942, 44, 655-674.—The rural social unit is the extended family living together with the eldest as final authority. Marriage may entail the usual legal ceremony followed by common residence, or, in the institution of *plaçage*, it may involve no legal ceremony, common residence, nor resultant legal rights, though such a relationship may subsequently become legalized by the orthodox ceremony. Because of the expense of legal marriage, *plaçage* is frequent. Children are trained as functioning members of the household at an early age. In the institution of *Ti-moune* children are placed with families in town as servants; exploitation of these children occurs not infrequently. Sex is considered as frankly pleasurable, and women who die as virgins are said to become witches; deviation from heterosexual practices is rare. Contraception and abortion are little practiced. Prostitution flourishes.—L. M. Hanks, Jr. (Bennington).

2091. Travers, R. M. W. *A study of the ability to judge group-knowledge.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 54-65.—The factors that permit an individual to judge correctly the level of knowledge represented by a group were investigated. 31 college students, who had worked together in class for 8 weeks, participating in discussions concerning personal problems, were asked to judge what percentage of the class would know 32 definitions, graded in difficulty, and 12 items of information concerning contemporary affairs (completion type). Each person actually took the two tests, so factual scores were available. It was found that the individual judgments of group knowledge were very unreliable, but the average of the judgments was closely related to actual knowledge ($r = .87$). The subjects who knew a particular item tended to make higher estimates of the group's knowledge than did those not knowing the item; bi-serial r 's ranged from .23 to 1.00 with only 2 negative r 's ($-.02$ and $-.38$). Subjects showed quite a wide range in accuracy on different items, and marked individual differences in total accuracy were found, the average error per judgment ranging from 14% to 38%. The r between the subjects' accuracy of group judgment and intelligence was .19; between accuracy and home adjustment (Bell Inventory), .35; and between accuracy and emotional adjustment, .46.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

2092. Travers, R. M. W. *The general ability to judge group-knowledge.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 95-99.—Will an individual who judges accurately the knowledge of a group with which he is well acquainted also do well with a group whose members he does not know? Two groups of 26 and 31 college students were asked to estimate the percentage (1)

of their own group and (2) of adults in the U.S.A. who would know the meaning of 20 words taken from Thorndike's Vocabulary Test. The subjects' own knowledge of these words was determined from a multiple-choice type of test; the percentage of the U.S. population knowing the words was obtained from a Gallup poll. It was found that the average error per judgment made by the different subjects varied from 8% to 39% for the U.S. population, and from 6.5% to 38% for classmates. The r between accuracy in judging the U.S. population and in judging classmates was .25 and .28 for the two groups. Some subjects are much more accurate than others, and even the best judges occasionally make large errors. The r between a subject's accuracy and his intelligence was .19; the r 's between accuracy and home, health, social, and emotional adjustment scales (Bell Inventory) were .24, .10, .13, and .28 respectively.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

2093. Wilke, W. H., & Snyder, J. F. American speech preferences. *Speech Monogr.*, 1942, 9, 91-110.—Attitudes toward dialects were studied by presenting 32 recorded specimens of American and foreign speech to 2,470 subjects in 40 localities distributed throughout the United States. General American speech was preferred in all sections of the country. New York City speech rated low in proportion to its noticeability in the individual speaker, and foreign speech rated low in proportion to its departure from American norms. The basically similar preferences of all areas were far stronger than preference for the locally prevalent type of speech. Pleasant voice quality and distinct articulation appeared important in determining preference ratings of a given sample. Guesses regarding the regional origin of the speakers were extremely inaccurate and indicate that the general American type does not identify the speaker with any particular locality. This experiment supports the view that general American speech is likely to dominate over regional types.—*W. H. Wilke* (New York University).

[See also abstracts 1979, 2028, 2031, 2080, 2117, 2120, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2136, 2154, 2165, 2210, 2212, 2223.]

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

2094. [Anon.] Electroencephalogram in the witness-box. *Lancet*, 1942, 243, 459.—In recent murder trials EEG figured in evidence for the verdict "guilty but insane." EEG has forensic value as corroborative evidence of epilepsy, but "its application should be guarded lest it be abused. . . . By itself it cannot establish automatism on some past date.—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

2095. Backhouse, T. M., Anderson, E. W., Bennett, E. A., & East, N. W. Discussion on the assessment of criminal responsibility in the armed forces. *Proc. R. Soc. Med.*, 1942, 35, 723-732.—The legal and psychological aspects of criminal responsibility as related to the army and navy are discussed. The topics covered include: mental disability, mental defectives, hysterical amnesias, and hys-

terical pseudo-dementias.—*J. E. Zerga* (War Manpower Commission).

2096. Baganz, C. N. Psychiatric aspects of delinquency in the Navy. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1943, 4, 82-84.—"The efficiency of the disciplinary programs in military services is deservedly high, but no amount of any type of discipline or punishment can effectively act as a corrective when a sense of responsibility, an ability to learn by experience, or a desire for future security is not present. It is utterly absurd to expect men to make a proper military adjustment when they have been unable to adjust to previous civil and legal disciplinary actions." Case histories are given, and a plan is suggested for the disposition of such cases with psychiatric conditions.—*C. E. Henry* (Western Reserve).

2097. Belby, J. [Female delinquency.] *Arch. Med. leg., Argent.*, 1942, 12, 3-20.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author develops the thesis that regardless of culture or society, woman is rarely delinquent and that when she is it is due to the development of masculine traits. In prostitution it is the woman and not the male participant who is punished as a criminal. An analysis of the crime figures for Buenos Aires for 1936 reveals that men show 4-5 times more crimes against the person than women and about 10 times as many crimes against property. Although woman's social position has changed fundamentally since 1871, the proportion of 5 male crimes to one female crime found at that time by Quételet still holds. Women rarely become recidivists or habitual criminals and, compared with masculine crime, female delinquency is minor in extent and incidence.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

2098. Bergler, E. The gambler: a misunderstood neurotic. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 4, 379-393.—The gambler is considered as a neurotic with an unconscious wish to lose. Six characteristics of his behavior are discussed. So far as the gambler is concerned, conscious or unconscious guilt feelings are associated with every game of chance. A vicious circle of unconscious aggression and self-punishment is involved. Gambling activates childish phantasies of grandeur and megalomania together with a latent rebellion against logic. Losing seems to be necessary for the gambler's psychological equilibrium involving a neurotic need for self-punishment.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

2099. Brancale, R. Psychotherapy of the adult criminal. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 4, 472-483.—Psychotherapy of the adult criminal is still in its infancy. Criminal behavior patterns are classified into nine groups. Introspection followed by insight is encouraged by the comparative isolation of prison life. Crime is a symbol of incomplete development. Hampering a therapist are: late onset of failure in an offender, the fact that an offender does not come willingly to an interview, and his lack of confidence in the outcome of treatment. Wherever possible, psychotherapy should be supplemented by sociotherapy.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

2100. Coutu, W. The criminal personality. *[Fed. Probation, 1942, 6, 25-30.]*—Criminal behavior is normal for the conditions under which it occurs and represents attempts by the individual to satisfy the needs for emotional and economic security, personal recognition, affectional responses from friends and acquaintances, and for new experiences. One's behavior is determined by the standards set and accepted by the group of which he is a member. If behavior is to be understood, it is necessary to study the stimuli which produce it; these become translated into meanings which, derived from experience, result in responses. Ideas or meanings which constitute our environment are responsible for the development of personality which is thus culturally differentiated.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

2101. Devereux, G., & Loeb, E. M. Some notes on Apache criminality. *J. crim. Psychopath., 1943, 4, 424-430.*—Criminal behavior among the Chiricahua Apache is rare because of the socio-economic situation and the operation of social controls in the moral sphere. The frequency of petty misdemeanors leading to the demoralization of the Apache is attributed to the existence of a tribal legal code formulated under the pressure of missionary influences but which is not based on or related to the accepted tribal mores.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

2102. Fetterman, J. L. Two clinical tests valuable in war medicine and in medicolegal practice. *War. Med., Chicago, 1943, 3, 155-159.*—These tests evaluate sincerity as to muscular weakness and complaint of pain. (1) The dynamometer can be used in checking the mental attitude, or zeal, motivating exertion. A person in good muscular condition who complains of weakness, may go through the gestures of a firm contraction, but because the extensors are simultaneously contracted, the instrument registers zero. This means either hysterical paralysis or conscious holding back. If, however, he grasps the dynamometer quickly but lightly, the reading jumps. Furthermore, a striking difference in force with various positions of the arm suggests conscious interference. (2) The tuning fork pressure test distinguishes between a local painful process, psychalgia, and a consciously exaggerated statement. The principle is to distract the patient's attention and afford him opportunity to bring new evidence of disability. The vibrating tuning fork is applied to neutral areas and then casually over the allegedly painful site. If a local lesion exists, pain is felt. If the spot is insensitive, there is a psychic factor in the complaint. Insensitivity becomes additional evidence to the patient of his injury. Clever patients, however, may catch on if the test is repeated.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

2103. Foxe, A. N. The massive structure of delinquency. *Psychiat. Quart., 1942, 16, 681-691.*—Three factors of great etiological significance form the sub-structure of criminotic behavior: money, prestige, and power, all functions of our particular

culture. The causes of crime have very little to do with the economic system, but the economic system dictates who is going to be punished for the crimes that are committed. The paper is a philosophical and theoretical summary of a decade of active interest in the problem of crime.—G. W. Kisker (U. S. Army).

2104. Gallagher, R. A. Subjective factors of delinquent conduct: an adaptation of "Own Story" and interview method to the diagnosis and rehabilitation of delinquent boys. (Microfilm.) Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms, 1943. Pp. 328. \$4.10.—See *Microfilm Abstr.* 4, No. 2, 139.

2105. Gibbs, F. A., Bloomberg, W., & Bagchi, B. K. An electroencephalographic study on adult criminals. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass., 1942, 68, 87-90.*—Abstract and discussion.

2106. Goitein, P. L. A biological conception of delinquency. *J. crim. Psychopath., 1943, 4, 394-407.*—Crime is determined by instinctual factors related to biological zones of origin as contrasted with penal crime determined by social or environmental pressures. Five primary levels of personality development are involved: sensationalistic, affective, imaginal, realistic, and cognitive. Case illustrations are cited for each level. Crime can be described as oral, anal, urethral, and somatic.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

2107. Gorsuch, J. H. A study of discipline problems at the Pennsylvania Industrial School. *Univ. Pittsb. Bull., 1943, 39, No. 2, 1-7.*—Abstract.

2108. Janvier, C. Adolescents in action. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1943, 13, 82-89.*—A report is presented of an attempt by adolescent girls in an institution to set up a system of self-government. Four main points are discussed: (1) some effects of individual personalities on each other; (2) the sorts of problems which interest and bother the group; (3) some attitudes toward themselves, their group, and society which seem to result from institutional life; and (4) the gradually developing understanding of the democratic process.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

2109. Jenkins, R. L., & Pacella, B. L. Electroencephalographic studies of delinquent boys. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1943, 13, 107-121.*—Case material is presented in which abnormal EEG appears to be present and to contribute to delinquency either directly as a cause for delinquency or indirectly as a factor contributing to the failure of proper socialization. However, EEG does not contribute to the explanation of most cases of delinquency. Mere evidence of abnormal EEG does in no sense justify a defeatist attitude, for such cases are often capable of responding to some degree to treatment measures.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

2110. Masaveu, J. Sobre una posible doctrina jurídico-biológica del delincuente en concordancia con la tipología legal de los delitos. (A possible juridical-biological theory of the delinquent that fits the legal typology of crimes.) *Criminalia, Mex.,*

1943, 9, 378-384.—Following Beling's proposal of a typology of criminal acts, two complementary regions are outlined: that of criminal types and that of juridical types of crimes. Each is conceived as classifying into generic types and specific varieties. In this manner, degrees of legal procedure may be fitted to variations in delinquent conduct. A schematic outline of such a system is presented.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

2111. Patterson, R. M. **Psychiatric study of juveniles involved in homicide.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1943, 13, 125-130.—A series of cases of homicide by juveniles is presented. Most of them showed the common factors influencing juvenile maladjustment. One of the outstanding characteristics of the group as a whole was the incidence of mother-attachment and related father-hatred. Expressions of hatred or homicidal wishes are usually viewed rather lightly. But it must be noted that certain immature, insecure adolescents do carry out such wishes and fantasies with disastrous results.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

2112. Roche, P. Q. **Masochistic motivations in criminal behavior.** *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 4, 431-444.—This is a discussion of several criminal cases according to an analysis of masochistic motives and the viewpoint that conventional methods of punishing a criminal tend to traumatize him and to prevent reformation. The criminal is faced with the possibility of either obliterating himself through masochistic striving or identifying himself with his fellow sufferers. The penitentiary acts as a substitute for the original maternal protective situation.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

2113. Shalloo, J. P. **Trends in criminological research.** *Fed. Probation*, 1942, 6, 21-24.—The author reviews in historical perspective the relatively recent theories of crime causation. Lombroso's emphasis upon the biological constitution was important as an empirical reaction to previous theological and moral viewpoints concerning the cause of criminal behavior and the treatment of offenders. A challenge to Lombroso was offered by the environmentalists, while intensive studies of dysgenic families emphasized the importance of feeble-mindedness as a cause. A merger between behaviorism and social psychology stressed the importance of mental conflicts, which become resolved in criminal conduct to maintain psychological equilibrium, and of attitudes and values in affecting behavior. Current theories stress emotional insecurity and inadequacy, the role of psychoanalysis with its various proliferations, culture conflict, glandular dysfunctioning, the life history techniques to discover relationships, and the most recent theory of differential association. The general and most helpful trend in understanding the causation and motivation of criminality is an eclectic one.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

2114. Solano, S. [The perverse constitution and responsibility.] *Arch. Med. leg. Argent.*, 1942, 12, 20-47.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.]

The biotypical classifications of Kretschmer and de Giovanni and their modifications by Bauer, Tandler, Martius, Viola, and Pende are reviewed critically. That a perverse nature is predicated by a perverse constitution is denied by the author who holds that there are diverse modalities of perversity which are determined by the influence of prenatal toxic infections and the social milieu, and which can be classified as maximum, median, and minimum. Treatment can be graduated according to this classification.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

2115. Ullmann, C. A. **The educational process in a controlled environment.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1943, 13, 89-107.—This paper attempts to indicate the philosophy, some of the principles, and certain desirable practices to implement these principles, for social education in a modern training school. The maximal value is achieved only from an integrated planning of the total program. In addition to evaluating correctional institution education with respect to function, scope, and method, the author discusses the development within the institutional setting of programs contributing to educational goals, programs of physical education and recreation, reading and literature, and vocational education and guidance.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

2116. Wilson, R. P. **Juvenile delinquency.** *Police J., Lond.*, 1943, 16, 25-29.—Most juvenile crime is due to ignorance of moral values, combined with a desire for excitement, unsatisfactory parental control, and poor home conditions. The remedy does not lie with theorizing psychologists, probation officers, institutions, or punishment, but in good common sense. Solution should be provided by the State through the establishment of free schools, programs of out-of-school recreation, more youth clubs for both in-school and out-school boys and girls, and the development of capable leaders.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

[See also abstracts 2065, 2074.]

INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

2117. [Anon.] **Psychology for the fighting man: fighting our comrades and allies; mobs and panic; rumor.** *Infantry J.*, 1943, 52, No. 3, 28-37.—This is the third article in a series (see 17: 1301; 1683). (1) The real cause for dissension should be tracked down and removed. But sometimes dissension is due to general conditions of war, Army life, or conditions at home. The need for someone to blame and punish when things go wrong is the cause for most quarrels between allies and between one branch of the service and another. (2) Mobs form because some one event has brought people together and captured their attention. After a mob has been drawn together by shared anger and common attitudes, and has been presented with a common object of attention, it will almost inevitably follow the example of those who make the first move. The panicked group is much like a mob, but it acts

from fear, not anger. Even a well disciplined regiment can disintegrate into a panicky crowd when it meets a situation for which it has never been prepared. The best way to handle panic is to train men and lead them so that panic never develops. (3) It is public opinion which originates rumors, and the rumors that survive are those that fit in with the most common suspicions, fears, and attitudes. The danger lies in the fact, though, that rumors may influence public opinion. Four rules for rumor control are given.—*N. R. Bartlett* (Brown).

2118. [Anon.] **The personal factor in accidents.** *Med. J. Aust.*, 1943, Part 1, No. 2, 33-34.—Most accidents in industry are caused by non-mechanical conditions such as: hours of work, heating, ventilation, lighting, inexperience, carelessness, and inability to acquire new muscular and mental habits.—*J. E. Zerga* (War Manpower Commission).

2119. **Arensberg, C. M., & MacGregor, D. Determination of morale in an industrial company.** *Appl. Anthropol.*, 1942, 1, No. 2, 12-34.—The authors were asked to investigate the causes of bad morale in the engineering department of a company which had a reputation of being a kind of engineer's paradise. The investigation made use of interviews and of questionnaires. It showed that the theoretical organization of the company did not correspond to the actual. With the growth of the company, the engineers had gradually been deprived of part of their prerogatives in the company, although the "folklore" of the company had not changed. It is suggested that a company should keep an accurate check on its real social organization.—*W. Dennis* (Louisiana).

2120. **Chapple, E. D. The analysis of industrial morale.** *J. industr. Hyg.*, 1942, 24, 163-172.

2121. **Chester, L., & Drooker, J. C. Aero-otitis media and aero-sinusitis.** *Laryngoscope, St Louis*, 1943, 53, 203-209.—The authors discuss the clinical physiological changes which take place in the flier with changes in atmosphere, from take-off to landing. The discussion is divided into: effects of ascent, effects of noise, effects of descent.—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

2122. **Esher, F. J. S. Military service for mental defectives.** *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1942, 3, 14-18.

2123. **Factory Doctor. Some problems of the war worker.** *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1943, 17, 34-38.—The importance of preliminary medical and psychological examinations for all persons entering war work is stressed, and a method for grouping the applicants on the basis of physical abilities is outlined. Of the women in war work, the girls from 17 to 25 who are newly married present the greatest problem because many of them are humiliated by wage-earning work and apply for release from work on the grounds of "nervous debility." The women over 40 are extremely conscientious about their work; they are the slowest of all groups to seek release on trivial grounds. For all groups, the majority of release claims based on alleged physical incapability had their real

origin in financial or domestic problems. In most cases it is possible to find some occupation in which the new entrant can work with safety and efficiency.—*E. B. Knauff* (Brown).

2124. **Font, M. McK. Psychological techniques applied to Selective Service cases.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1943, 13, 130-138.—This paper is a report of a clinical psychologist's work with the New Orleans Medical Advisory Board No. 2. Of 52 men sent for neurological and psychiatric examination in a 3-months period, 37 were referred to the psychologist for additional study. Psychological techniques employed were interview, observation, and administration and interpretation of standardized psychological tests.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

2125. **Freeman, F. S. A plan concerning high-school and college inductees.** *Sch. & Soc.*, 1943, 57, 285-289.—The Army and Navy could and should make use of the educational staffs at high schools and colleges in selection, classification, and training of inductees in the following ways: High schools, many with cumulative academic, test, and behavior records, can judge what boys are good risks for further education. Those selected would be given at 18 years a physical examination, inducted, and given their basic training. They would then apply for admission to the college of their choice, which would select its quota of inductees on its criteria of ability. The college psychological staff then would evaluate each student's record to determine what his future specialized training should be, giving more time to interviews and guidance than is possible in the induction routine. Pertinent records for this use could also be compiled earlier by the high schools. In the latter also some psychological preparation for the service could be given, relieving uncertainty and misapprehension. Colleges could also train a selected group of men to act in the Army and Navy as psychological assistants, as well as give all students some understanding of testing techniques, interpretation of behavior, and elements of morale.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

2126. **Fulton, J. F., & Thorner, M. W. Unsolved neurologic problems in military aviation.** *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1941, 67, 112-115.—Abstract and discussion.

2127. **Ghiselli, E. E. Tests for the selection of inspector-packers.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1942, 26, 468-476.—"The duties of the inspector-packers [in a pharmaceutical supply house] consisted of (1) filling capsules, vials, and bottles with serums, anti-toxins, and similar biologicals, (2) stoppering the containers, (3) examining them for the presence of extraneous foreign material, (4) labeling them, and (5) cartoning and packaging them. A combination of the ratings of the supervisor and forelady was used as the criterion of job proficiency of the 26 girls who were studied. Several tests were administered . . . and the following validity coefficients were obtained: Minnesota Paper From Board, .57; peg board, -.50; Minnesota Rate of Manipulation-

Turning, -.40; Minnesota Rate of Manipulation-Placing, -.24; Minnesota Vocational Test for Clerical Workers-Number Comparison, .29; Minnesota Vocational Test for Clerical Workers-Name Comparison, -.26; and the MacQuarrie Test for Mechanical Ability, .19." The Wherry test selection method selected the Paper Form Board, the peg board, and the MacQuarrie copying and dotting items, in the order named, and yielded a shrunken r of .72 with the criterion. "In practice the Paper Form Board and the Rate of Manipulation tests are being employed."—G. R. Thornton (Purdue).

2128. Herbolzheimer, A. J. A study of three hundred non-selected aviation accidents. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1943, 13, 256-266.—300 accident cases in 1941 from the CAA files were analyzed. "79 of the pilots had listed physical impairments. This amounts to 26½ percent of the entire group. A check of 1000 cases at random throughout the files shows 205, or 20.5 percent, of all airmen certificated, to have listed impairments. Thus, in this group the accident ratio for pilots with deficiencies is approx. one-third greater than the ratio of such pilots certificated." "Pilot error was assigned as a cause by the Safety Bureau of the Civil Aeronautics Board in 85.07 per cent of the accidents sustained by pilots with no listed defects as compared to 86.07 per cent in the case of pilots with listed defects." In both, the defective and normal groups, accidents tend to decrease as the pilots gain experience in the air.—C. Pfaffman (U. S. Naval Reserve).

2129. Hoppock, R., & Shaffer, R. H. Job satisfaction: researches and opinions of 1940-1941. *Occupations*, 1943, 21, 457-463.—The papers reviewed are grouped under the following headings: identification of dissatisfied groups, earnings, attitude of office workers, sampling workers, executives, management, causal factors, relation of avocations, and teachers. 25 references.—G. S. Speer (Central YMCA College).

2130. Humm, D. G., & Wadsworth, G. W., Jr. Temperament in industry. *Person. J.*, 1943, 21, 314-322.—The Humm-Wadsworth Temperament Scale was devised for use in selecting employees. It is based on the assumption that temperament, or behavior tendencies, is composed of traits which occur in groups called components. Seven components are listed as: normal, hysteroid, manic, depressive, autistic, paranoid, and epileptoid. Temperament determines the employee's ability to apply his skill, aptitude, or intelligence. Six profiles are given with explanations.—M. B. Mitchell (U. S. Naval Reserve).

2131. Kerr, W. A. Psychological effects of music as reported by 162 defense trainees. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1942, 5, 205-212.—Trainees in mechanic learner and junior repairman courses in a Signal Corps radio school were given an attitude scale on which they indicated their beliefs relative to effect of music on various feelings. In general, they thought it improved their feeling toward associates, helped them when tired, soothed their nerves, helped in

performing a wearisome task, and helped them forget worries. Factor analysis indicated that two factors, labeled personal efficiency and morale, were present in the responses.—E. J. Gibson (Smith).

2132. Kerr, W. A. Factor analysis of 229 electrical workers' beliefs in the effects of music. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1942, 5, 213-221.—A scale of beliefs regarding the effect of music on feelings was administered to 229 Radio Corporation of America employees (radio tube and electrical assembly workers). In general, they expressed confidence in various psychological powers of music (improves feelings toward associates, helps when tired, soothes nerves, helps in performing monotonous task, helps forget worries, etc.). Factor analysis indicated that two factors, labeled physiological effect and social efficiency, were present in the responses. There was a low positive correlation between production on the job and belief in the psychological effects of music.—E. J. Gibson (Smith).

2133. Kirkpatrick, F. H. Music and the factory worker. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1942, 5, 197-204.—A survey of experimental literature on music and the factory worker leads the author to conclude that no significant research has been published concerning the effect of music on output or health. Results and opinions are summarized as to the effect of music on different industrial operations, the effects of different types of music, the relation between music and rest periods, and so on. 18 references.—E. J. Gibson (Smith).

2134. Knickerbocker, I., & McGregor, D. Union-management cooperation: a psychological analysis. *Personnel*, 1942, 19, 520-539.—This article analyzes the broad psychological principles involved in successful cooperation between unions and industrial management, particularly within the company. The attitudes, personality traits, and other emotional phenomena are discussed that may promote or hinder the development of cooperation.—J. E. Zerga (War Manpower Commission).

2135. Knox, F. M. A guide to personnel record-keeping. *Personnel*, 1942, 19, 540-561.—This study was undertaken to provide all companies, regardless of size, with a guide to the establishment of an effective personnel record system. The following 11 types of forms are discussed: application for employment, interview record, reference inquiry, reference record, notification of employment, employee record, order for change of status, clearance for termination, employment termination notice, employee rating (merit and progress), and requisition for personnel.—J. E. Zerga (War Manpower Commission).

2136. Link, H. C. Workers' reactions to industrial problems in a war economy. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1942, 26, 416-438.—Attitudes of workers toward unions, wages, prices, and industry were obtained during May 10-14, 1942 from 1000 interviews with 695 industrial workers and 305 "white collar" workers, or their wives, located in 20 cities throughout the United States. 36.5% were union members, or their wives. The questionnaire used is presented

in full. Among the results reported are the following: In industrial homes about half the workers were members of a union; in homes of "white collar" workers, about one-tenth belonged to a union. A large majority believed workers should not be forced to stay in a union against their wishes. Union and non-union respondents differed on the closed shop issue. A majority believed that unions should not be allowed to organize new unions during the war, that the government should fix prices and rents, that big manufacturing companies are now doing all they can to help the war effort, and that union leaders are responsible for strikes. A plurality believed that hourly wage rates should be fixed and that companies should be allowed to keep a large part of their earnings to help them change back to peacetime work after the war.—G. R. Thornton (Purdue).

2137. Myers, C. S. Selection of army personnel; development of the Directorate of Selection of Personnel. *Occup. Psychol.*, Lond., 1943, 17, 1-5.—See 17: 927.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

2138. Paterson, D. G., & Tinker, M. A. Caps vs. lower-case in headlines. *Editor & Publisher*, 1941, 74, 51.—The abandonment of printing newspaper headlines in all-capitals is advocated. Speed in grasping a headline, whether it is read at the usual distance of 14 inches or at a greater distance, is stressed. In either instance a lower-case headline can be apprehended quicker. This is due to "word-form" cues in perception. These cues are prominent in lower-case, but not in all-capital printing. Furthermore, lower-case composition is aesthetically superior to all-caps.—M. A. Tinker (Minnesota).

2139. Pitt, F. H. G. Colour blindness and its importance in relation to industry. *Proc. phys. Soc. Lond.*, 1942, 54, 219-244.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 8628.

2140. Ramírez, F. El ojo y la aviación. (The eye and aviation.) *Rev. Sanid. milit.*, Caracas, 1942, 1, 41-47.

2141. Rubin, H. J. Air sickness in a primary Air Force Training Detachment. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1943, 13, 272-276.—Approximately 11% of all aviation cadets become air sick during their primary period of training. Of these, 52% will be eliminated from flight training. The average number of students failing for all causes is 36%. No single treatment of air sickness has been employed successfully. Various medications, such as antacids, demulcents, antispasmodics, and mild sedatives, were prescribed with variable degrees of success. Unless a previous history of air sickness is obtained, there is no satisfactory physical or psychiatric examination which will accurately determine a tendency towards this disease. The author believes that the most important causes of air sickness, as seen in a primary Army Air Forces Flying Training Detachment, are psychogenic in origin.—C. Pfaffman (U. S. Naval Reserve).

2142. Seidman, J. M. Dissatisfaction in work. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1943, 17, 93-97.—In order of decreas-

ing frequency, ranging from 34% to 1%, 82 workers gave the following reasons for ever having felt "not entirely successful" in their jobs: deficiencies within themselves, the nature of the work, unpleasant working conditions and social contacts, insufficient education and experience, lack of opportunity for advancement, ill health, general conditions, low wages, long hours.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

2143. Selling, L. S. The physician and the problem of the alcoholic driver. *Illinois med. J.*, 1942, 82, 423-428.—Alcohol concentration in the body does not necessarily agree with the danger point of the individual's behavior, and behavior is insufficient to prove or disprove the influence of alcohol. Alcoholic drivers fall into 3 types: (1) casual alcoholics, whose accessory data shows that they are more prone to accidents than non-drinkers, although the amount they consume is small; (2) acute alcoholics; and (3) chronic alcoholics with only mild nervous impairment. Their general inadequacy makes them very dangerous, but they are almost never brought to the physician's attention until the situation becomes threatening. There is as much justification for revoking the license of the alcoholic as of the epileptic. Nevertheless, it is probably not within the doctor's sphere to advise the casual drinker not to drink and drive, unless he is considered a menace or has been in trouble with the law. The physician is responsible, however, for putting strong pressure on the chronic alcoholic to discontinue driving, and if unsuccessful, the question of reporting his condition to the licensing authorities becomes pertinent.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

2144. Stonborough, T. H. W. The continuous consumer panel: a new sampling device in consumer research. *Appl. Anthropol.*, 1942, 1, No. 2, 37-41.—The continuous consumer panel consists of a controlled sample of consumers who are motivated to keep a careful diary record of purchases. These records are periodically transmitted to the surveying agency. The motivation employed to secure cooperation has consisted of material rewards of gifts and premiums. The advantages of a continuous panel over other methods of market research are described. This method would be valuable in many other kinds of social research as well.—W. Dennis (Louisiana).

2145. Tice, J. W. Medical problems in the RCAF. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1943, 14, 4-9.—This paper describes the procedures for selecting aircraft pilots and crews and discusses other general problems such as protective clothing, nutrition, and industrial hygiene in relation to the air force.—C. Pfaffman (U. S. Naval Reserve).

2146. Tiffin, J., & Musser, W. Weighting merit rating items. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1942, 26, 575-583.—In combining merit ratings into one total score, it frequently happens that each trait is allowed to weight itself in a haphazard order; for scores weight themselves automatically according to their variability. How this comes about, is illustrated by both a hypothetical and an actual case. The illogicality of the results is evident. The solution proposed is

that all scores be transformed into Z-scores before they are combined. Any desired weighting can then be obtained by multiplying the scores by the appropriate weights.—*G. R. Thornton* (Purdue).

2147. Tillisch, J. H., & Walsh, M. N. Chronic exhaustion state in test pilots. *War. Med., Chicago*, 1942, 2, 917-922.—Experience at the Mayo Clinic shows that chronic exhaustion is more frequent in test, than in transport pilots. The symptoms are identical with the syndrome called situational neurosis or anxiety state, and the disturbances are the same, except for etiology, as in any high-tensioned person subjected to overwork and prolonged emotional strain. Recommendations for prevention are made. Frequent short vacations are more beneficial than infrequent long ones. The use of either sedatives or stimulants is dangerous. If the condition is severe, psychotherapy may be indicated.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

2148. Tinker, M. A. Readability of comic books. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1943, 20, 89-93.—Concurring with the conclusions of Luckiesh and Moss that visibility of print in comics is important from the point of view of ocular hygiene and that maximum contrast between print and background, and large size lettering should be employed, Tinker adds the requirement that lower case letters be used instead of capitals. Lower case letters give distinctive forms to words because some letters project above and other below the main body of the type. Hence, the use of lower case letters aids in speed of perception and assists in the development of good reading habits, in contrast to the use of capitals which encourages reading letter by letter.—*M. R. Stoll* (American Optical Company).

2149. Traxler, A. E. Value of testing for the personnel program. *Schoolmen's Week Proceed.*, 1942, 29, 447-459.—Tests are essential for determining scholastic and special aptitudes, and achievement and growth in various fields. They are useful also in evaluating interests, attitudes, and personal qualities. Examples are given of tests needed in a personnel program. 11 guidance functions are discussed, and the use of tests in connection with them.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

2150. Ulio, J. A. Scope of the Adjutant General's Department. *Milit. Rev., Ft Leavenworth*, 1943, 22, No. 87, 16-21.—This is a description by the Adjutant General of the work of his department. The work is distributed among 4 principal divisions: Personnel, Operations and Training, Miscellaneous, and Control. The Personnel Division has charge of the vital statistics of individuals in the Army, including classification, procurement, recruiting, and inducting of personnel. The Machine Records Division of the Personnel Division is a vital part of Army personnel control. Through this division the Training Division is coordinated with the personnel policies of the Army. The Operations Branch has charge of station lists, fiscal affairs, secret files, and general directives. The Training Branch controls the AGO schools in which there are 4 principal

courses: administration, classification, machine records, and Army postal service administration. The Training Doctrine Section of the Training Branch studies, analyzes, and edits the textbooks used in the training of Army personnel. The Control Divisions are "trouble-shooters," in that their task is to see that no operations remain frozen. In general, there has been a trend toward decentralization of functions which can be usefully performed outside of the AGO.—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

2151. Wells, F. A. Voluntary absenteeism in the cutlery trade. *Rev. econ. Stud., Lond.*, 1942, 9, 158-180.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Information about absenteeism of one-half day or more and unpunctuality was obtained from 3,651 workers in 75 cutlery firms. The results indicated that: (1) "absenteeism was much more prevalent among women than among men workers; (2) while wage increases did not seem to affect absenteeism significantly, a low level of overtime coincided with a high level of absenteeism, suggesting that intensive activity raises the general tone of the factory;" (3) the most usual illnesses reported were bronchial and digestive complaints and eye trouble; (4) transportation difficulties and the need for shopping time for women workers contributed to absenteeism; and (5) the attitude of the management was to some extent responsible for the amount of absenteeism.—*E. B. Knauff* (Brown).

2152. Wittman, M. The Classification Section of the Armored Force Replacement Training Center. *Social Serv. Rev.*, 1942, 16, 605-611.—The work of this section is described in detail. It includes psychological, clerical, and mechanical aptitude testing; occupational interview, testing, and classification; assignment to the different military duties; selection of officer training candidates; liaison relationships with regular training companies; record keeping; planning of activity flow; research; and selection of men for the Special Training Unit. The latter unit studies and handles physical, mental, and psychological problems.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

[See also abstracts 1820, 1845, 1851, 1859, 1863, 1865, 1883, 1888, 1929, 1984, 1985, 1993, 2027, 2033, 2088, 2102, 2209.]

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

(incl. Vocational Guidance)

2153. Anderson, R. N. Counseling youth for wartime jobs. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1943, 44, 319-326.—The discussed wartime duties of a vocational counselor include: acquainting the student with his opportunities and duties in the war effort and the means of obtaining training; making a record for the student of his abilities, training, and experience; and keeping a file of abilities pertinent to the war effort with names of students possessing them. Reference list of 19 titles.—*L. Birdsall* (College Entrance Examination Board).

2154. Arsenian, S. The relation of evaluative attitudes to vocational interest and social adjustment. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1943, 17, 17-24.—The Study of Values Scale (Allport-Vernon) and the Vocational Interest Inventory (Cleeton) were administered to 303 entering male college freshmen. "Twenty-four out of the possible 54 correlations between the 6 evaluative attitudes and the 9 occupational categories measured by these scales are statistically significant or at least highly suggestive of the direction of the correspondence of the variables." Theoretical interest and good social and emotional adjustment appear positively correlated, while the reverse relationship holds between political interest and adjustment.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

2155. Barnes, M. W. Gains in the ACE Psychological Examination during the freshman-sophomore years. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1943, 57, 250-252.—The scores of 105 entering students at the University of Illinois on the 1940 edition of the ACE test were compared graphically with the national norm. Also their scores 2 years later on the 1939 edition were compared with the national norm of students taking this edition at entrance. Considerable gain was found, which was more marked for the L than the Q scores. No significant difference was found between students who had taken survey courses and those who had taken conventional courses, except in L scores where the former did better.—M. Lee (Chicago, Ill.).

2156. Borlongan, D. The significance of vocational choices of Philippine high school seniors. (Microfilm.) Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms, 1941. Pp. 223. \$2.79.

2157. Bose, G. Report of the working of the Applied Psychology Section, University of Calcutta. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1942, 17, 1-45 suppl.—The first vocational guidance clinic in India is described. Results on various series studied are presented. Tests are used for intelligence (Revised Binet), performance, special ability, scholastic achievement, temperament (word association), fatigue, reaction time, memory, and steadiness.—A. Weider (New York University).

2158. Boynton, P. L., & Woolwine, R. D. The relationship between the economic status of high school girls and their vocational wishes and expectations. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1942, 26, 399-415.—On the basis of information supplied by the subjects, 2361 high school girls, 13-19 years old, from the southern or southeastern region, were divided into 4 economic groups. The girls stated their first and second occupational preferences and expectations. 13 occupations (stenography, nursing, teaching, marriage, beauty parlor work, clerical work, music, dietetics, journalism, medicine, commercial art, dress designing, air stewardess) received 87% of the first choices. 84% of the girls of the lowest economic group gave first choice to one of the first 7 occupations, as compared with 57% of the girls of the highest economic group. Conversely only 4% of the former expressed preference for one of the last 6 occupations as com-

pared with 23% for the latter. The former tend more "to fall into a kind of predictable vocational pattern" than the latter.—G. R. Thornton (Purdue).

2159. Brewer, J. M. Classification of items in interest inventories. *Occupations*, 1943, 21, 448-451.—The grouping of occupations in the several classifications of the Kuder Preference Record is challenged in view of the negative intercorrelations these occupations have shown on the Strong Vocational Interest Blank. Kuder's classification is "based on the tools used rather than the function performed in the occupation." Strong's test appears to be the more trustworthy.—G. S. Speer (Central YMCA College).

2160. Burt, C. The value of statistics in vocational psychology. II. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1943, 17, 25-33.—Statistical methods of treating data derived from tests and rating scales are outlined. The use of a 5-point scale for grouping vocational and personality data is suggested in connection with a discussion of the limitations involved in correlating graded variables. Accurate predictions based on tests of single abilities require the judicious use of factor analysis and the principle of progressive delimitation.—E. B. Knauff (Brown).

2161. Cain, T. I. The objective measurement of accuracy in drawings. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1943, 56, 32-53.—16 male and 71 female art school freshmen, were asked to copy 5 irregular hexagons twice, once from 6 ft., and once from 27-30 ft. distance. They were instructed to measure only with their eyes, and were urged to take pains; there was no time limit. Three different methods of measuring the accuracy of the free-hand drawings were used, of which a method which involved measuring with a protractor the angles in the figures proved most satisfactory. The scores obtained by two people using this method gave an r or $.948 \pm .007$. The reliability of the test was $.9167 \pm .023$. The test was administered in fall and then again in spring. The r between the fall test and the subjects' ratings in a free-hand course in representation was $.899 \pm .015$; the r between the spring test and the criterion was only $.527$, possibly because the students "may have exerted less effort." The method "might well serve, after some refinement, as one of a battery of tests for the measurement of art-aptitude."—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

2162. Cardall, A. J. A wartime guidance program for your school. *Guid. Plans Meth.*, 1943, No. 12. Pp. 104.—The author has prepared a manual to help school administrators and teachers formulate a wartime guidance program. Topics dealt with include: teaching of occupational information, occupational classifications and requirements, determining the qualifications of a student, and matching individual qualifications with job requirements. A list of 406 common war and non-war jobs, each rated in terms of major interests and job requirements, is presented.—L. Long (City College, New York).

2163. Chang, C. Y. A study of the relative merits of the vertical and horizontal lines in reading Chinese

print. *Arch. Psychol.*, N. Y., 1942, No. 276. Pp. 64.—Although Chinese characters are since ancient times written or printed in vertical arrangement, their form permits them to be arranged horizontally as well. In the first experiment of this study it was found that children in the Chinese public school in Chinatown, New York City, who had received training in reading English in the horizontal arrangement and in reading Chinese in the vertical, read Chinese in the horizontal arrangement with greater speed than in the vertical; and that children in a Chu Kan, China, school, whose reading experience had been confined to Chinese in the vertical, read their native language in the new arrangement with remarkable speed. In both cases transfer of training cannot be considered the sole factor. In a second experiment it was found that the length of a line of print appears greater in the vertical than in the horizontal arrangement. Therefore, someone reading vertically column after column and overestimating the length of each, performs a greater task and expends more energy than if he were reading horizontal lines. From the two experiments it is concluded that for reading speed as well as efficiency the horizontal arrangement is superior.—C. Y. Chang (Columbia).

2164. Conant, M. M. The construction of a diagnostic reading test. *Teach. Coll. Contr. Educ.*, 1942, No. 861. Pp. viii + 156.—The diagnostic reading test, construction of which is described, consists of a narrative passage on social science material followed by 5 sections of questions in multiple choice, true-false, or free answer form, aimed at testing: understanding of the main idea, understanding the important facts, selection of facts relevant to a specific question, ability to distinguish cause-and-effect relationships, ability to make inferences, and understanding of the meaning of a word in context. The test was given to 256 senior high school students. Corrected reliability coefficients on the various sections ranged from .30 to .93, with the section on word meaning highest. Intercorrelations between sections ranged from .33 to .82. A factor analysis of this test, the Nelson-Denny Reading Test, and the American Council Psychological Examinations showed one factor accounting for 71% of total variance. The test is reproduced in appendix. Bibliography of 169 titles.—L. Birdsall (College Entrance Examination Board).

2165. Cowen, P. A. Testing Indian school pupils in the State of New York. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1943, 27, 80-82.—All pupils in grades 4-6 and 9-12 on 8 Indian reservations were given the Kuhlmann-Anderson test, an achievement test, and a nature study test on the elementary school level. In the elementary grade groups median MA's were above grade norms, but at the cost of pupil retardation, for 46% were retarded for their grade. In general, median achievement was below that of corresponding white grade groups, although achievement in nature study was outstanding. Arithmetic was the poorest subject, all grades below the 12th scoring

below 9th grade norms. It is concluded that test results would compare favorably with those for whites if the Indians had the same environmental advantages as the whites.—W. L. Wilkins (U. S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.).

2166. Davis, H. L. The utilization of potential college ability found in the June, 1940, graduates of Kentucky high schools. *Bull. Bur. Sch. Serv. Univ. Ky.*, 1942, 15, 1-101.—See *Educ. Abstr.* 8: 181.

2167. Dexter, E. S. Roommates: intelligence vs. marks. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1943, 57, 194-195.—Results from the past 20 years show consistent correlations of .3 or .4 between grades obtained by student roommates of all classes whose mental tests (with one exception) correlated only .1. The inference is that any intentional grouping of unequally equipped students is undesirable.—M. Lee (Chicago, Ill.).

2168. Dillinger, C. M. An analysis of the extent to which practices recommended in books on high school teaching methods are based on psychological principles. (Microfilm.) Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms, 1943. Pp. 134. \$1.68.—See *Microfilm Abstr.* 4, No. 2, 59-61.

2169. Edmiston, R. W., & Gingerich, C. N. The relation of factors of English usage to composition. *J. educ. Res.*, 1942, 36, 269-271.—Compositions at grade levels 4-12 were rated by the Hudelson Typical Composition Scale and compared with scores on the English Usage Test of the Ohio State Every Pupil Tests. Correlations between the English Usage Test as a whole or its parts and composition were not high and tended to decrease from the lower to the higher grades.—M. Murphy (Pennsylvania).

2170. Flemming, C. W., & Aldrich, G. L. The development of study skills and work habits in the Horace Mann School. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1943, 44, 433-448.—A list of study skills and habits prepared by the Interscholar Committee for the Eight Year Study of the Relation of School and College is given. Methods of teaching the most effective use of library facilities to elementary school pupils are discussed.—L. Birdsall (College Entrance Examination Board).

2171. Fredenburgh, F. A. War demands for student personnel service. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1943, 57, 255-258.—If an adequate reserve of technically competent man power is to be guaranteed, the colleges should undertake more complete inventorying and coordination of their information about their students. Aptitudes, interests, physical health, emotional balance, and other fundamental characteristics can be made the basis for sound educational and vocational planning. College mortality rates may be reduced and maladjustments avoided.—M. Lee (Chicago, Ill.).

2172. George, Brother. Practical psychology and Catholic education. Alfred, Me.: Brothers of Christian Instruction, Notre Dame Institute, 1942. Pp. 231. \$2.50.—This text is intended to assist the religious teacher in fulfilling his two functions: preparing the child for worldly existence, and for eternal life. The book deals with the practical

psychology of the school-age child, with particular reference to the Catholic educational program and Catholic pedagogy. The emphasis throughout is upon the moral nature of the child, and the development, through education, of desirable moral and spiritual attitudes.—G. S. Speer (Central YMCA College).

2173. Hartson, L. D., Johnson, H. W., II, & Manson, M. E. An evaluation of the Tyler-Kimber Study Skills Test. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1942, 26, 594-605.—The value of the Tyler-Kimber (T-K) test, along with other tests and measures, as a means of predicting first semester grades at Oberlin College was tested for men and women entering in 1938 and 1939. An item analysis of the T-K test was made to select the most valid items, and two revised tests were formed: the 76-item T-K test, and the 49-item T-K test. The rank order of validity coefficients was found to be: (1) high school scholarship, (2) OSU test (Ohio State University Psychological Examination), (3) ACE test, (4) T-K test, (5) scholastic estimate, (6) T-K test, (7) total T-K test, (8) Boyington test. The best multiple r with grades was .729 for T-K, OSU test, high school scholarship, and scholastic estimate; the best first order multiple r was .713 for OSU test and high school scholarship. The most valid items in the T-K test involved graphical material, geographical and bibliographical facts, and abbreviations. For discovering students likely to have scholastic difficulty, the T-K test is about half as valuable as the OSU test. "The addition of graphical material to the 'reading comprehension' section of a psychological examination should accomplish all the results claimed for the Study Skills Test."—G. R. Thornton (Purdue).

2174. Heilman, J. D., & Congdon, N. A. The influence of college activities on intelligence test scores. *Educ. Adm. Supervis.*, 1942, 28, 448-456.—See *Educ. Abstr.* 8: 249.

2175. Henry, N. B. [Ed.] Vocational education. *Yearb. nat. Soc. Stud. Educ.*, 1943, 42, Part 1. Pp. xvi + 494.—Two chapters of this yearbook are of psychological interest. R. Hoppock and N. Luloff refer to such special procedures of vocational education as admission, testing, health, cumulative records, tryouts, personal and social adjustment, placement and follow-up, administrative practices, and research. G. G. Weaver discusses the selection and training of teachers and supervisors in vocational education with emphasis on fundamental and supplementary courses of instruction, teacher training in the fields of agriculture and home economics, and industrial training at the graduate level.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

2176. Herrmann, M. The predictive value of the Medical Scholastic Aptitude Test at Woman's Medical College. *J. Ass. Amer. med. Coll.*, 1943, 18, 113-117.—Decile standing in the Medical Aptitude Test is compared with quartile standing in classes at the end of the freshman year, for the period 1931-1940. Achievement in the college varies directly

with the aptitude score. The median appears to be the critical score. Most applicants who rate below this point should not be admitted.—F. C. Paschal (Vanderbilt).

2177. Humber, W. J. A follow-up study of General College graduates. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1943, 57, 164-167.—A student-conducted questionnaire study of graduates from 1934 to 1940 at the General College, University of Minnesota, furnishes information as to their subsequent activities and present employment. As vocational guidance was considered the most helpful counseling service, it is recommended that this be further emphasized and more vocational courses be given in the General College.—M. Lee (Chicago, Ill.).

2178. Hunter, E. C. Changes in scores of college students on the American Council Psychological Examination at yearly intervals during the college course. *J. educ. Res.*, 1942, 36, 284-291.—276 college women were tested. Freshmen gained 23; sophomores, 24; juniors, 26; and seniors, 31 percentile points. Only 14 students had losses, and in only one case was the loss significant. In general, students with the lowest scores on the first test made the most improvement on the re-test.—M. Murphy (Pennsylvania).

2179. Hutchinson, E. D. The phenomenon of insight in relation to education. *Psychiatry*, 1942, 5, 499-507.—The author continues his previous studies (see 14: 331, 5991; 15: 3427; 16: 4300) by discussing briefly some of the implications of the principle of insight for education, as revealed by a consideration of the relation of the instructor to his subject matter, the nature of the presentation, and the attitude of the student toward that presentation. The best teachers are those who are most productive and absorbed in their fields and who can thus contribute new points of view to awaken interest. The best method of teaching is that which tends to permit the development of new ideas spontaneously, thus giving the student a share in the creative experience of recognizing and elaborating a new idea. This in turn gives the student an opportunity to develop finer perceptions and an imaginative breadth otherwise not obtainable. These ideas are discussed in relation to administration, the classroom situation, and the problem of adult education.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

2180. Johnson, H. G. IQ skullduggery? *Sch. & Soc.*, 1943, 57, 269-271.—As an intelligence test is only an achievement test with environment held as constant as possible, it can hardly be used as a measure of the effect of environment on intelligence. There is a high correlation between intelligence tests and achievement tests. An increase in either will be accompanied by a certain increase in the other. This explains both Iowa and Minnesota investigation results. IQ's are usually fairly constant, but so are habits and EQ's. In fact the EQ, the author believes, is a more useful means of predicting future scholastic success and classifying students than the

IQ, as it is based on more practical and sensible items.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

2181. Koch, H. C. Shifting emphases in the problems of pupils in certain Michigan high schools. *Sch. Rev.*, 1943, 51, 79-84.—Responses from 68 schools out of a total of 175 canvassed reveal that the war has raised for high school youth problems which are chiefly of a vocational nature, these comprising about 60% of the total observations reported. Among the personal problems noted, increased emotionalism is prominent, while in the curricular group the greater emphasis upon mathematics and the physical sciences stands out. Corresponding changes in guidance practices have been made in all but 18 schools, with more attention to individual counseling indicated most generally.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

2182. López de Medina, A. M. El método de los tests. (The method of tests.) *Rev. Educ., La Plata*, 1942, 83, No. 5, 7-17.—The assumption of traditional education, that standard techniques could be used to produce a uniform result, is in the process of being corrected by the scientific use of tests in education. The chief uses of tests are to classify pupils and to determine deviant aptitudes. A history of psychological testing is given, including many definitions of tests.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

2183. Marshall, M. V. What intelligence quotient is necessary to success? *J. higher Educ.*, 1943, 14, 99-100.—IQ's received from high school reports on admission to Franklin and Marshall College for 187 students show a range from 78 to 154, with an average of 110.6. Of those below 100, 25% graduate; of those below 110, 35% graduate; of those above 110, 65% graduate. "In face of these facts it is futile to try to draw a critical score."—*R. A. Brotemarkle* (Pennsylvania).

2184. May, M. A. Evaluating, testing and measuring in psychology and education. *Schoolmen's Week Proceed.*, 1942, 29, 402-410.—Evaluation involves appraisal of a whole situation; it often includes both testing and measuring. A test is an experiment, aimed to make discriminations and to find a dividing line between pass and failure. The results of measurement can be expressed quantitatively; educational measurement is difficult because equal and interchangeable units are lacking. The logic of measurement presents a problem for the educational scientist, though it need not trouble the educational practitioner whose main concern is evaluation.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

2185. McCollom, I. N. Studies in the evaluation of educational attitudes. (Microfilm.) Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms, 1942. Pp. 191.

2186. McGehee, W., & Moffie, D. J. Psychological tests in the selection of enrollees in engineering, science, management, defense training courses. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1942, 26, 584-586.—Grades earned by students in ESMDT courses at North Carolina State College were correlated with certain psycho-

logical test scores for groups of subjects varying in number from 19 to 63. Zero-order coefficients varied from .008 to .819. Multiple r 's ranged from .354 to .831. "The data presented, while limited by the small number of enrollees in each course, suggest the possibility of effectively using psychological tests in selection and placement of enrollees in Engineering, Science, Management, Defense Training Courses."—*G. R. Thornton* (Purdue).

2187. Milner, M. The toleration of conflict. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1943, 17, 17-24.—"This article is concerned with certain aspects of the layman's relationship to the psychologist and the part played by the layman's understanding, or misunderstanding, of what the psychologist is trying to do." The author, in drawing from her experience as consulting psychologist to school systems, finds that many disagreements arise in staff conferences because teachers and administrators fail to understand that conflicting basic views of life are the determiners of supposedly objectively expressed opinions. The problem is treated from a psychoanalytic point of view with emphasis on the role of anxiety. The conclusion is reached that mental conflicts are inevitable and that they should be wisely tolerated rather than rudely eliminated.—*E. B. Knauff* (Brown).

2188. [Mitchell, J. C.] A study of teachers' and of mental hygienists' ratings of certain behavior problems of children. *J. educ. Res.*, 1942, 36, 292-307.—A study of this question in 1927 by Wickman (see 3: 952) showed a correlation of $-.08$ between the ratings of the seriousness of behavior problems made by teachers and the ratings made by mental hygienists. The present study shows a correlation of $+.70$. On certain problems, however, there is still a marked difference of opinion between the two groups.—*M. Murphy* (Pennsylvania).

2189. Mooney, R. L. Personal problems of freshman girls. *J. higher Educ.*, 1943, 14, 84-90.—The Problem Check List (College Form) was used with 171 freshmen women at Ohio State University two months after admission. They were, in the opinion of the counselors, representative of the freshmen women group. The list contains 300 problems. Average number of problems marked was 29.8, range 3-106. The problems clustered about 11 areas of school and personal adjustment. Tables of average items in each area indicate that a personnel program should give students help in "learning how to handle their scholastic work, in understanding and dealing with their personal feelings, in getting command of their plans for the future, in finding outlets into satisfying social and recreational activities, in guarding and improving their health, and in adjusting themselves to the academic system of the university." Specific problems for the program are indicated by items checked. Particular individuals can be selected for individual counseling, and the list aids in "warming up" for the interview and aids in the analysis. Groups of individuals can be selected for group aid or reference to specialists on the campus.

The results indicate that a very low frame of relationship between staff and students has developed in a two-month period. Students readily accept the work involved and the use of the results obtained.—*R. A. Brolemarkle* (Pennsylvania).

2190. Peterson, B. H. The scholarship of students housed in various living quarters. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1943, 57, 221-224.—By the use of groups paired as to grades obtained, students at the College of Agriculture, University of California, were compared as to place of residence. A consistent and significant positive relationship was found between grade point average and the following order: dormitory, cooperative rooming house, home, fraternity. An explanation is offered for the difference between these results and those obtained at the University of Minnesota.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

2191. Piotrowski, Z. A. Tentative Rorschach formulae for educational and vocational guidance in adolescence. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1943, 7, 16-27.—Eight traits essential to educational and vocational success are described: drive, attitude, performance level, persistence, relation to authority, relation to own age group, sense of responsibility, and initiative. For the detection of each of these traits the author gives an extensive list of suggestive Rorschach components together with their corresponding psychological meanings. The formulae were chosen from published case studies and by deductive inference from the interpretive principles of the Rorschach method.—*E. M. L. Burchard* (Temple).

2192. Platt, A. W. Intrinsic causes for public-school absences. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1943, 57, 307-308.—Three approaches to the study of absences are reported. Correlations have been run between absences and items on a questionnaire; among these, e.g. having headaches correlates .61 with absenteeism. Number of friends has a curvilinear relation to absences (— .52); to a certain extent only, having friends favors attendance. Scholastic points have a higher curvilinear than linear relation to school attendance, especially for boys.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

2193. Redl, F. Group psychological elements in discipline problems. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1943, 13, 77-82.—Even those discipline problems which are clearly centered in the conspicuous problem behavior of one individual cannot be sufficiently understood and handled through an individual study. Even they require some group psychological analysis and handling. On the other hand, given a certain amount of readiness on the side of individuals, a group of normal children may suddenly produce problems whenever disturbances of the existing group climate occur.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

2194. Sallak, V. J. Vocational guidance for the tuberculous. *Occupations*, 1943, 21, 527-530.—The author describes the operations of the counseling staff of the National Tuberculosis Association in its two major fields: counseling, and placement. The

problems and procedures in each are briefly presented.—*G. S. Spear* (Central YMCA College).

2195. Saupe, M. W. An analysis of the meaning of averageness in a college aptitude testing program. (Microfilm.) Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms, 1943. Pp. 154. \$1.93.—See *Microfilm Abstr.* 4, No. 2, 75-76.

2196. Selover, R. B. A study of the sophomore testing program at the University of Minnesota. Part II. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1942, 26, 456-467.—By means of Fisher's "discriminant function" technique, the constants were found for an equation that maximizes the difference between majors in pre-medicine and majors in music, for scores on history and social science, fine arts, vocabulary, and general science tests. The combined scores, found by means of the equation for the 17 majors in each group, show no overlapping between the two groups. Similar application of Fisher's technique to scores on 5 tests for majors in English and majors in natural science results in combined scores which show only slight overlapping between these two groups of students. Discussion of two cases that according to the combined score were "misplaced" suggests the value of the combined score in guidance. Similarly found combined scores, based on 10 measures, discriminate better than scholarship records alone between 39 students dropped in senior college for poor scholarship and the 39 graduates with lowest scholarship records. Results from analysis of variance are also reported for each of the three pairs of groups.—*G. R. Thornton* (Purdue).

2197. Selover, R. B. A study of the sophomore testing program at the University of Minnesota. Part III. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1942, 26, 587-593.—This study assesses the value of honor point ratio and tests given in the sophomore year on history and social science, foreign literature, fine arts, total general culture, English usage, spelling, vocabulary, total English, and general science, in selecting students to be granted degrees with honors. On the basis of analysis of variance it was found that candidates for honors could be placed in two homogeneous groups: Group I included majors in English, journalism, romance language, social science, social work, and liberal arts. Group II included majors in natural science, medicine, mathematics, and psychology. For Group I there were significant differences in mean scores for all tests, except fine arts, and in honor point ratios between candidates rejected or failed by the Honors Committee and candidates granted higher honors. For Group II only honor point ratios yielded a significant difference. The best combination of weights for the tests for discriminating successful from unsuccessful candidates for honors in Group I, was worked out by means of the discriminant function. The resulting distribution of combined scores shows notable differences between successful and unsuccessful candidates.—*G. R. Thornton* (Purdue).

2198. Shores, L. Library learning and testing. *Schoolmen's Week Proceed.*, 1942, 29, 435-447.—

The author outlines the development, during the past 20 years, of library instructional materials and tests. Examination of 12 texts on library usage reveals 10 key items: library orientation, the book, arrangement, catalog, the dictionary, the encyclopedia, periodicals and indexes, other reference books, bibliography, reading for information. The Peabody library information tests (college, high school, and elementary) are described.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

2199. Stogdill, E. L. Who has failed? *J. higher Educ.*, 1943, 14, 65-69.—Confused negative attitudes of students, discovered by the psychological consultant at Ohio State University, are attributed to the teaching to which they have been exposed.—*R. A. Brotemarkle* (Pennsylvania).

2200. Stott, M. B. The appraisal of vocational guidance. *Occup. Psychol.*, Lond., 1943, 17, 6-16.—The aims of vocational guidance are discussed together with the statistical, as contrasted with the case study method as measure of the validity of the guidance. The difficulties inherent in the following criteria of occupational adjustment are analyzed: wages, promotions, change of posts, employers' reports on efficiency of work, examination results (in professional courses), satisfaction of the worker with the post, tendency to drift towards recommended posts, instructors' reports in training courses, and improved adjustment. The results of three follow-up studies of cases of vocational guidance are summarized. According to the criteria used, the experimental groups who had received guidance were better adjusted to their work than the control groups who had had no guidance.—*E. B. Knaust* (Brown).

2201. Stover, E. M. Helping 4-F's to vocational adjustment. *Occupations*, 1943, 21, 519-521.—This is a brief description of the work that the Vocational Adjustment Bureau is doing, in cooperation with other social agencies, in helping to place in industry men who have been classified as unsuited for military service.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

2202. Sylvester, E., & Kunst, M. S. Psychodynamic aspects of the reading problem. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1943, 13, 69-77.—The genesis of the reading defect is a single aspect of a more comprehensive disturbance in the evolution of psychological functions. Case material is presented to illustrate the fact that disturbances in reading are disturbances of the exploratory function. Symptomatic treatment by pedagogical method is not enough. Where tutoring succeeds, it does so because the tutor intuitively has met some of the emotional requirements presented by the child.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

2203. Symonds, P. M. Suggestions for the adjustment of teachers. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1943, 44, 417-432.—Suggestions made for the better adjustment of teachers by members of that profession are discussed and relate to physical fitness, personal appearance, change of activities, living arrangements, vacation, increased competence, attitudes,

avocational interests, professional, social, and love relationships, and help through counseling.—*L. Birdsall* (College Entrance Examination Board).

2204. Thorndike, E. L. The values of studies in relation to character. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1943, 57, 279-280.—155 teachers rated the extent of the contribution made by their studies and occupations to their general intellectual and character training, and their interest in these activities. In spite of considerable variability, mathematics and linguistics were found to have trained intellect rather than character. Both character and intellect were helped by content, rather than formal subjects; athletic sports ranked high, and the moral value of mere druggery was low. Interest and general benefit to character are positively related.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

2205. Walther, C. The reading difficulty of magazines. *Sch. Rev.*, 1943, 51, 100-105.—Three issues of each of 12 magazines recommended for tenth-grade pupils were rated for difficulty, with relation to structural elements, using the Winnetka chart. Partial check upon the results was obtained by the Gray formula. The results of the analysis, expressed in terms of grade placement, show a rank order which corresponds rather closely to that of the 11 magazines appearing in the Morgan and Leahy study which used a subjective method of ranking.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

2206. Witty, P. Creative writing in the elementary school. *Schoolmen's Week Proceed.*, 1942, 29, 127-135.—Need for creative expression in children is intensified by the insecurity and tension caused by war. A partial solution is found in encouraging the child's writing about his vital experiences. Such projects aid mental health, develop appreciation of words, increase tolerance and co-operation, and encourage teacher interest in the child's continuous growth.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

[See also abstracts 1847, 2046, 2078, 2115, 2125, 2207.]

MENTAL TESTS

2207. Blair, G. M., & Kamman, J. F. Do intelligence tests requiring reading ability give spuriously low scores to poor readers at the college freshman level? *J. educ. Res.*, 1942, 36, 280-283.—Good and poor readers among freshmen at the University of Illinois were differentiated by the Iowa Silent Reading Test, and given the Otis Higher Examination and the Revised Beta Examination. Both groups made relatively higher scores on the Otis than on the Beta. The findings indicate that the intelligence of poor readers is not underestimated by a test requiring reading such as the Otis.—*M. Murphy* (Pennsylvania).

2208. Esher, F. J. S., Raven, J. C., & Earl, C. J. C. Discussion on testing intellectual capacity in adults. *Proc. R. Soc. Med.*, 1942, 35, 779-785.—"Observations suggest that the estimation of a man's ability in the Army or industry must be based not only on

intelligence but also his standard of knowledge and his personality." "The best method of assessing intellectual superiority in the sense of superior capacity for quick, clear, accurate judgment is to provide an opportunity for a person to acquire a logical method of reasoning and subsequently to test the rate and accuracy with which he is able to apply the method he has acquired." "The components of behaviour in the individual personality under test are presented for inspection in the test situation. There is the degree and directedness of the subject's striving; there is his excitability or the opposite; his reaction to his success or failure; and his preferred mode of approach."—J. E. Zerga (War Manpower Commission).

2209. Lewinski, R. L. Performance of naval recruits on the Kent Oral Emergency test and the verbal battery of the Bellevue-Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1943, 13, 138-141.—The subjects used in this research were 290 naval recruits referred for psychometric examination to determine their fitness for military duty. The practice was to give a preliminary examination with the Kent test and, in the event scores were suspiciously low, to reexamine with the Bellevue scale. Results warrant the use of the Kent test in situations where more extensive psychometry is not practical.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

[See also abstract 2224]

CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

2210. Bracken, H. v. Investigation on twins concerning the development of self-sufficiency in children. (Trans. by M. H. Wasson.) *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1943, 39, 177-188; 198-208.—See 14: 4654.—M. W. Kuensel (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

2211. Bürger-Prinz, H. [Aims and problems of child psychiatry.] *Dtsch. med. Wschr.*, 1941, 67, 736 ff.

2212. Doig, D. Creative music: music composed to illustrate given musical problems. *J. educ. Res.*, 1942, 36, 241-253.—This is the third of a series of papers on creative music in children (see 16: 2504, 2505). The children, 8-11 years old, dealt with three musical problems: (1) adaptations on a given original melody, (2) original compositions illustrating given rhythmic and structural problems, and (3) composition of a waltz or march. Examples of the work of the children on each problem are given.—M. Murphy (Pennsylvania).

2213. Ghose, K. D. Emotional starvation in children and young persons. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1941, 16, 111-115.—The evidence from individual case study material leaves little doubt that emotional starvation results in obscenity, dullness, lack of urinary control, hiccoughing, cruelty, and a desire to punish the parent, some or all of which may appear in any particular case. A few cases are discussed which seem to indicate that where there is danger of emotional deprivation, there is clear need for sex

education (preferably by a parent or a parent substitute) without leaving the child to the mercies of street boys and vicious playmates.—A. Weider (New York University).

2214. Henshaw, E. M.; & Howarth, H. E. Observed effects of wartime conditions on children; children living under various types of war conditions; impressions of children in a heavily bombed area. *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1941, 2, 93-101.

2215. Jacoby, J. The nursery school as an experience in therapy. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1943, 13, 162-167.—A case is presented of a nursery school child who worked through a disturbance at the anticipated birth of a sibling. A discussion by E. L. Belcher follows the paper.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

2216. Kühne, K. [Schizophrenia in infants and children: case studies.] *Psychiat.-neuro. Wschr.*, 1941, 42, 151 ff.; 164 ff.; 173 ff.

2217. Lion, E. G., O'Neill, C., & Prager, R. E. Strabismus and children's personality reactions. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1943, 13, 121-125.—This is a report of a clinical study of 10 cross-eyed children, revealing the fact that strabismus definitely and greatly influences personal and interpersonal adjustments. Personality development is improved by correction of the condition, and the earlier this is done the greater the benefit is apt to be.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

2218. Lurie, L. A., Levy, S., Rosenthal, F. M., & Lurie, O. B. Environmental influences; the relative importance of specific exogenous factors in producing behavior and personality disorders in children. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1943, 13, 150-162.—This report is based on the results of a study of 400 problem children who were under observation at the Child Guidance Home of the Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati, and whose problems were diagnosed as being primarily due to the impact of unwholesome and vicious environmental influences. The results indicate that the home is infinitely more important than the neighborhood in its influence on childhood behavior problems and personality disorders. Unnatural or broken homes were an important factor in the causation of behavior difficulties. The chief factors which make a natural home bad are the presence of many physical illnesses, and psychiatric and psychoneurotic states in the members of the family.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

2219. Maddy, N. R. Comparison of children's personality traits, attitudes, and intelligence with parental occupation. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1943, 27, 1-65.—The purpose of this study is to compare personality traits, attitudes, and intelligence of children of two widely divergent occupational groups and to determine if differences are present when the economic status of the family increases or decreases beyond the average of their occupational group. The Pintner Aspects of Personality Inventory and the Pressey X-O Test were used to measure personality differences. Differences in intelligence were

measured by the National Intelligence Tests and the Otis S-A Test. In addition the teachers rated the subjects as to their emotional stability. 319 children whose fathers were either professional men or semi-skilled workers were tested. In general the results indicate a reliable difference in intelligence and personality traits of children from differing occupational groups with a greater difference being found among girls than boys.—*L. Long* (City College, New York).

2220. Mandelbaum, D. G. Wolf-child histories from India. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1943, 17, 25-44.—The writer reviews some 20 stories of children raised for varying periods of time among wild animals. In nearly all instances the story is recounted from second-hand evidence (at best), and the facts have presumably been considerably garbled in transit. One case was described by the original observer, J. A. L. Singh, as elaborated in Gesell's *Wolf child and human child* (see 15: 2412), but the accuracy of the story, and even the authenticity of the initial observation, are questioned.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

2221. Marquis, D. P. A study of frustration in newborn infants. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 32, 123-138.—"Frustration in the feeding situation was investigated in 7 full term newborn infants by studying the latency and the amount of crying, general bodily activity, and mouth activity after each fourth of the contents of the bottle had been consumed. Both the latency and the amount of these reactions varied consistently with the amount of milk which had been taken. It was concluded that newborns show decided frustration-reactions, the strength of the reaction varying with the strength of instigation of the hunger drive. . . . Although it seems probable that the infants were generally 'frustrated' before feeding began, by virtue of having waited four hours for feeding, the frustration-reaction pattern changed somewhat once feeding had begun. . . . When 5 of the infants were returned for observation at the age of three months, the presence of feeding problems in 3 of the 5 obscured results to some extent. . . . The pattern of the frustration-reaction was similar to that seen at birth, except that all the infants showed general bodily activity throughout the feeding period and did not relapse into a quiescent state at the end of feeding as they had done at the neonatal stage."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

2222. Murphy, L. B. The evidence for sympathy in young children. *Childh. Educ.*, 1942, 19, 58-63.

2223. Northway, M. L. Children's social development: a summary of the Toronto studies. *Bull. Canad. psychol. Ass.*, 1943, 3, 3-5.—On the basis of studies applying the Moreno (sociometry) technique to camp and school situations, it is postulated that "a child's social acceptability is related to the degree and direction of his outgoing energy. The child who shows little energy (the effortless, listless, uninterested, recessive child) is always low in acceptability. The energetic child is on the whole acceptable, unless his activity takes the direction of being

annoying or inhibiting to his associates. Children of the latter type are fairly amenable to redirection, but those of the former type present a problem which requires careful clinical study and treatment."—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

2224. Nyssen, R., & Dyk, P. v. [Analytic mental tests (psychologic profile) in child psychiatry and therapeutic pedagogics.] *Maandschr. Kinder-geneesk.*, 1941, 10, 175 ff.

2225. Patterson, C. H. (Peterson, C. H.) The relationship of Bernreuter personality scores to other parent characteristics, including parent-child behavior. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1943, 17, 77-88.—"The present study indicates that there is some relationship between parents' personality as measured by the Bernreuter Personality Inventory and other parent characteristics, including parent-child behavior as measured by a series of rating scales." It seems that the single Bernreuter score most significant for understanding parent-child behavior is the confidence score.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

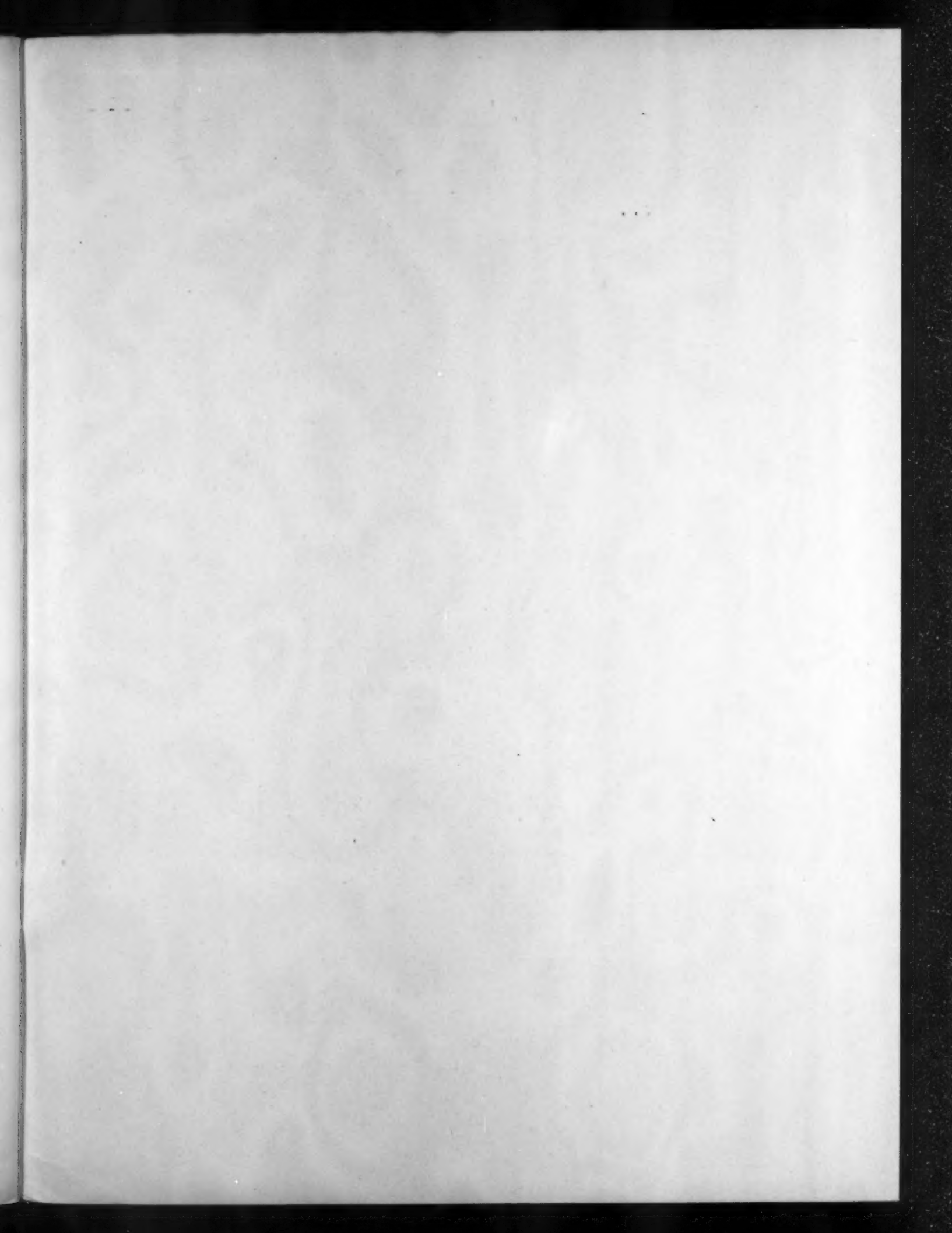
2226. Patterson, C. H. (Peterson, C. H.) A note on Bernreuter personality of mothers and some measures of child personality. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1943, 17, 89-92.—This describes an unsuccessful attempt to relate parent personality and child personality and conduct.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

2227. Scatcha, A. [Problem of psychopathies in children.] *Rev. Soc. Pediat. Rosario*, 1941, 6, 104 ff.

2228. Shrimali, K. L. A study of three 'problem' brothers. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1941, 16, 69-76.—The case records of 3 brothers, aged 18, 13, and 8, are presented from the psychoanalytic viewpoint. The cases are presented because of the similarity in their character defects.—*A. Weider* (New York University).

2229. Stinchfield-Hawk, S. Moto-kinaesthetic training for children with speech handicaps. *J. Speech Disorders*, 1942, 7, 357-360.—The author believes that it is possible to approach the problem of speech defects in very young children by a direct route, i.e. "using direct motor pathways, and establishing the feel of the muscles as they learn to respond to correct speech patterns." The moto-kinaesthetic method is more concrete and a surer type of learning than the trial-and-error methods in which the child is allowed to explore without directions and often develop false speech habits. The method advocated takes into account the place of the articulatory movement, the form of the movement, the direction of movements, the amount of pressure used in directing the movements, and the timing of the movements. The direction of these processes is carried out by a trained adult who guides them by manipulation of the hands from outside the child's face, jaws, neck. It begins with children between 15 and 18 months of age.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

[See also abstracts 1838, 1848, 1910, 1912, 1938, 1997, 2076, 2079, 2090, 2108.]



A SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF WAR AND PEACE

MARK A. MAY

In this book the Director of the Institute of Human Relations in Yale University challenges the popular conception that the underlying causes of war are found in man's fighting instincts. He holds that human nature is neither belligerent nor peaceful, but neutral. The bias is in man's environment, and war and peace are the results of his conditioning and education. The volume ends with a discussion of the psychological conditions of peace. *\$2.75*

CHIMPANZEES

A Laboratory Colony

ROBERT M. YERKES

Professor Yerkes has a high place among the original and creative workers in psychology. For some twenty-five years, both in this country and in Africa, he and his staff have conducted pioneer studies of the habits and social life of chimpanzees. In this book he has summed up his lifelong knowledge of this most adaptable and quick witted of the great apes. *Illustrated. \$5.00*

THE GOEBBELS EXPERIMENT

A Study of the Nazi Propaganda Machine

DERRICK SINGTON and ARTHUR WEIDENFELD

In this matter-of-fact, unemotional book the authors have succeeded in bringing into focus the most colossal organization for creating and distorting opinion that the world has seen. Soberly told, the truth in this case is almost as fantastic as the propaganda. *Illustrated. \$3.00*

Spring Catalogue sent upon request

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

New Haven, Connecticut

CHARACTER and PERSONALITY

An International Psychological Quarterly

Editors: CHARLES E. SPEARMAN, Chesterfield

KARL ZENER, Duke University

Assistant Editor in Great Britain: JAN MELOUN, London

The Journal, devoted to problems of personality in a wide sense, contains:

1. Reports of original researches;
2. Relevant discussions of psychological method, theory, and history;
3. Surveys of recent investigations in special fields or countries;
4. Contributions of allied fields to the study of personality;
5. News and notes; book reviews.

Price \$2.00 per annum

THE DUKE UNIVERSITY PRESS

DURHAM, N. C.

